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ABSTRACTED

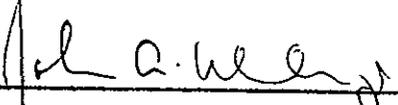
ISN-25238

PD-AAR-813

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY
(Submit to MO/PAV after each project evaluation)

Mission or AID/W Office Name World Vision Relief Organization			Project Number AID/pha-G-1087 932-0059	
1. Project Title Development Program Grant				
4. Key project dates (fiscal years)			5. Total U.S. funding - life of project	
a. Project Agreement Signed March 17, 1975	b. Final Obligation March 31, 1978	c. Final input delivered April 20, 1978	\$601,707	
6. Evaluation number as listed in Eval. Schedule	7. Period covered by this evaluation FROM: April 1, 1975 TO: March 31, 1978 Month/year Month/year		8. Date of this Evaluation Review March, 1978 month/day/year	
9. Action Decisions Reached at Evaluation Review, including items needing further study (Note--This list does not constitute an action request to AID/W. Use telegrams, airgram, SPARS, etc., for action)			10. Officer or Unit responsible for follow-up	11. Date action to be completed
<p>The growth in World Vision Relief Organization's development activities will continue. A proposal for a cooperative effort (Matching Grant) between Agency for International Development and World Vision Relief Organization is being submitted to Mr. Maurice Kohan and Mr. Mike Rohla in draft form and will be formally submitted after being coordinated with the participating field offices by Dr. Carlyle Dewey.</p>			ROHLA	

12. Signatures:

Project Officer		Mission or AID/W Office Director	
Signature		Signature	
Typed name	MICHAEL R. ROHLA	Typed name	JOHN A. ULINSKI, JR.
Date	3/31/78	Date	4/10/78

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PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY
(Final Report,
World Vision Relief Organization
Development Program Grant)

13. SUMMARY

The experience of World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) during the three years of its Development Program Grant can best be summarized through the word growth. Growth has been experienced in the size and competence of its managerial staff both at headquarters and field level. Growth can be seen in the number of countries in which WVRO operates, the number of projects in which WVRO participates, and most importantly, the number of people who are benefitted through these projects. Finally, of course, growth can be seen in the amount of funds which are provided to WVRO by World Vision International.

Growth has also occurred in more specific areas of WVRO activity, making the broader expansion possible. We have expanded our ability to recruit, orient, train, and effectively supervise personnel. Maturation can be seen in the creation, acceptance and use of WVRO policies and procedures for involvement in development activity, and, also in the regularity and accuracy of the ways in which we budget for and report on the projects in which we are involved. Finally, we see growth in our attitudes as we all come more fully to recognize development as a complex set of changes in which we as an external agent may participate, even stimulate, but which we certainly cannot execute.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This report results from a very general, common-sense type of evaluation activity, an approach entirely consistent with the Project

Design Summary/Logical Framework included with the original project agreement. The "means of verification" column of the initial log frame refers primarily to WVRO reports and records, field reports and direct observation, and program and project documents and reports. These are the activities and sources which support the present evaluation endeavor.

16. *Evaluation Findings About EXTERNAL FACTORS:*

The assumptions identified when the United States Agency for International Development first agreed to cooperate with WVRO through a Development Program Grant still obtain:

- 1) There are development programs susceptible of being undertaken by WVRO.
- 2) WVRO continues to have the desire and potential to undertake these programs.
- 3) The governments of the countries in which WVRO operates remain receptive to development activities.
- 4) WVRO continues to receive adequate funds from WVI for its activities.
- 5) Conditions of need that WVRO is capable of meeting continue to exist.
- 6) WVRO has been able to find adequate staff.
- 7) WVRO has access to necessary resources.
- 8) The political stability of the countries in which WVRO operates has, with the exception of Ethiopia, remained adequate for continued and even growing involvement.
- 9) WVRO's grant from AID was approved.
- 10) Training programs and counsel have been made available from AID to WVRO.
- 11) WVRO is able to maintain the development unit that has been created.

17. *Evaluation Findings About GOALS:*

It was the originally stated intention of this Development Program

Grant "to enhance World Vision's capacity to raise the standard of living in LDCs by providing programs of integrated development assistance appropriate to the local cultures." The achievement of this goal would be verified through "the existence of an increased rate of growth, and identifiable development assistance programs in Africa, Asia, and possibly Latin America."

The development activities of WVRO have clearly grown at a phenomenal rate. Our budget for 1973 was \$700,000, primarily for relief. The budget for FY1978 is \$11 million, of which roughly 80% will be spent for development. WVRO is deeply committed to involvement in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The primary reason for this growth is the increasing desire of individuals in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States to contribute to the development of other individuals in "less developed" countries, and to do that through World Vision International. Nevertheless, it is the considered judgment of the staff of WVRO that we have been able to respond to this phenomenal growth pattern in a distinctly more responsible and effective manner because of the finances, training, and counsel provided us by the Agency for International Development through the Development Program Grant.

The above goal statement includes a quality-related dimension in its mention of assistance "appropriate to the local cultures." Examination of our project file shows that we are now less likely to fund capital items such as tractors and buildings, and more likely to participate in the training of villagers and in activities which have an immediate and transferrable impact on improving living conditions of the rural poor. For example, projects are proportionately less directed towards institutions,

such as hospitals, and more toward the training of individuals who will teach their neighbors about improved health care than they were in 1974.

18. *Evaluation Findings About PURPOSE:*

It has been the purpose of this DPG "to create a development staff for WVRO which is competent to plan, process, administer, control and evaluate a variety of development programs and projects in a number of LDCs."

The existence of the following will show that the purpose of this grant has been achieved:

- 1) Prepared formal planning documents
 - a) two regional plans
 - b) eight country plans
- 2) Have implemented four country programs
- 3) Have ongoing at least in those LDCs six projects

Concerning formal planning documents..(paragraph 1), above), it is now our understanding that these items, originally given as end-of-project status indicators for both purpose and outputs, should have been included only after outputs. They will be reported upon in that manner in this paper.

The purposes related to country programs and projects which were projected at the beginning of this grant program, paragraphs 2) and 3), above, have been more than fully achieved. WVRO's activities in ten countries are of sufficient breadth, depth, and coherence to be considered "country programs." The following table depicts these:

Table I

Country	Number of Development Projects	Number of Relief Projects	Total budget for Projects, Current FY	Total Persons Assisted
Bangladesh	3	5	\$ 562,325	334,800
Gambia	6	0*	106,215	20,848
Guatemala	14	1	221,878	32,991
India	34	4	1,531,671	333,516
Indonesia	12	2	583,000	15,130
Kenya	24	5	700,595	282,849
Korea	36	2	522,641	21,036
Philippines	48	3	740,598	78,620
Sudan	9	0	74,925	22,749
Thailand	13	4	871,811	122,720
20 other countries	47	14	2,933,586	9,370*
TOTAL	246	40	8,849,245**	1,274,638

* For those countries where we have only one or two projects, we are more likely to have incomplete data on projects. Therefore, this number is not accurate and should undoubtedly be considerably higher.

** This budget includes only those projects approved as of March, 1978, and is thus smaller than that given in Section 17.

19. *Evaluation Findings About OUTPUTS and INPUTS:*

The outputs delineated or implied in the original log frame (with objectively verifiable indicators) were:

- 1) System for identification, design, funding, and follow-up of projects.
- 2) Planning documents (two regional, and eight country plans)
- 3) Annual field surveys (three annual surveys)

- 4) Train staff of executive and support personnel (six development executives, and five support staff)

A system has been developed which enables WVRO to work through the field R&D staff provided by WVI to identify, select, fund, and follow-up projects. This system includes a field procedures manual, project proposal, project submission, activity agreement (project contract), quarterly report, and final project report forms. In addition, a cash records system for project managers has been developed to supplement the quarterly report as a guide for reporting from individual projects to World Vision International personnel in field offices. Finally, these reporting procedures are supplemented by the accounting services provided, both at field and headquarters level, by the financial services division of WVI.

WVRO's output objectives with respect to planning documents and annual field surveys have been achieved.

There have been some modifications to the original position descriptions for executive and support staff for WVRO. These are shown in Table II. The basic objective of creating a staff capable of initiating and monitoring development activities has definitely been achieved. More detailed discussion of how this staff has been developed is given in Annex I to this report.

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Table II

DPG-funded positions:		
As originally projected	Current Positions	Comments
Associate Director for Africa	See * below	
Associate Director for Asia	Associate Director for Asia	(WVI does not at present have a Regional Office for Asia.)
Associate Director for Agriculture	Associate Director for Agriculture	This person joined WV in mid-1977.
Associate Director for Education		This position has never been filled. The functions have been covered by consultants and special training programs.
Associate Director for Health Care	Associate Director for Health Care	The person now occupying this position joined WV in the same capacity in mid-1975.
Planner/Programmer	Planner/Programmer	The person who served as Associate Director for Plans/Programs since late-1975 was recently appointed R&D Coordinator in Brasil. Efforts are now being made to fill the position as originally defined.
	Associate Director for Operations	This position was created when the (Africa and Latin America) Regional Directors were placed in the field.
5 support staff	4 support staff	These positions have been filled since late 1976.
Non DPG-funded positions:		
Director	Director	
Special Assistant for Administration	Associate Director for Administration	
Associate Director for Technical Operations and Procurement	Associate Director for Technical Operations and Procurement	The holder of this position recently retired. A replacement is being sought.
	*Africa Regional Director for R&D	This person works in the Regional Office in Nairobi, and reports directly to WVRO director.
	Latin America Regional Director/R&D	This person works in the Regional Office in Guatemala City, reports directly to WVRO director.
	Assistant to Assoc. Dir./Operations	A junior executive position initiated March 20, 1978.

Inputs were related to either AID or WVRO. The former was to provide funding, training programs and seminars, and counsel and advice. This has been done. Six WVRO executives have participated in AID's Program Design and Evaluation Seminar. Further training (an average of one week per person) has also been provided to WVRO executives. An additional total of 276 person weeks of training was made available to World Vision field personnel such as field directors and relief and development coordinators through DPG funding.

WVRO has provided its promised inputs: three executives, one support

staff, office facilities, headquarters and field infrastructure, and operating expenses.

20. *Evaluation Findings About UNPLANNED EFFECTS:*

2 - The unplanned effects of this project were to sensitize our constituency to the field of development.

21. *CHANGE in DESIGN or EXECUTION:*

The major change in the execution of this DPG has been the shifting of the position of the associate director for Africa from headquarters to a regional office in Nairobi, Kenya, and the creation of a position for a relief and development regional director for Latin America located in Guatemala City. This decentralization has been made possible by the creation of a DPG-funded position, associate director for operations, at WVRO headquarters. The "regional desk officers" remain extensions of WVRO, although they now work in the field. This decentralization was done in order to shorten the turn around time required in the preparation of budgets and securing of reactions to project submissions. Also, the regional R&D directors are now able to visit the various projects in countries within their region more frequently and to be more personally involved in the development of the World Vision staff in their region.

Another, more minor, change in program design/execution has been the decision not to employ an associate director for education. Many of the functions that would have been performed by this officer relating directly to development projects have been carried out by consultants, including some from World Vision's childcare division operating at field office level. Furthermore, the planner/programmer was hired at an associate

director rather than junior executive level and given the responsibility for coordinating the two major training programs for WVI field staff in relief and development mentioned above in Section 19, and described in more detail in the annexes to this paper.

22. *Lessons Learned*

Two of the major areas in which lessons have been learned relate to the concepts of planning and evaluation.

One of the major outputs promised in the original DPG agreement was the production of eight country plans during the three years of the grant. Such plans are now being produced in some detail to provide direction and coherence for much of the field activities of WVRO. Moreover, the concept has been accepted as a planning vehicle within the larger World Vision community and now serves as an essential element of the annual budget process.

WVRO's growth with respect to its personnel's understanding of the nature of development has resulted in a very interesting paradox. As a result of the training provided by and made possible through the DPG, the entire WVRO/WVI development team has greatly increased its ability to both plan and evaluate development projects. The same training together with the experience of these few years has taught us, however, that project participants must plan and evaluate their own projects if these projects are to be successful. We remain committed to accountability, but we see this as dual. We are accountable both to our development partners and to our funding constituencies.

A number of other relatively specific lessons have also been learned:

* Through proper planning and training, an essentially relief-oriented

organization can be transformed into a development agency.

- * WVRO has come to recognize the importance of developing indigenous R&D organizations.
- * Although broad development activities can be formulated at a world level, techniques must be country-specific.
- * The most critical target for major WVRO organizational effort is the project manager.
- * PVOs must have a responsive constituency to underwrite development on a continuing basis.
- * Through its experience with the DPG, WVRO has improved its ability to seek, and account for, grants.
- * The officers of WVRO now have a clearer understanding of the PVO community to which they belong.

23. *SPECIAL COMMENTS or REMARKS*

WVRO has appreciated the competency and willingness of the AID staff in Washington, D.C., to assist and guide our activities. Communications have been most open and instructive. We feel that the DPG relationship created a partnership which will endure in a variety of ventures in the future.

WVRO wishes to express its appreciation of the present report format in comparison with the PAR. This format has not only been easier to work with, it has served as an impetus to creative thinking about what we are doing and what we will do in the future.

Supplementary Questions

24. *Describe the central purpose and type of activities undertaken by the PVO before its relationship through a grant with AID.*

15.

WVRO has been engaged since 1962 in relief activities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These activities frequently led to longer range programs which sought to raise the quality of life of the rural poor. In March of 1974, in recognition of WVRO's de facto entry into the development field, the World Vision Board mandated development as one of the recognized WVRO objectives. The focus of the mandate was on medium-range programs with initial pilot projects in Asia and Africa. The scope of these programs included the fields of Health/Nutrition/Family Planning; Agricultural Production; Land Regeneration; Income Generation; Vocational Training; and Literacy.

25. *Describe any changes in program priorities and approach after the grant has been in effect for one, two, or three years.*

WVRO, during the past three years, has consistently expanded its involvement in rural community development. During the same three years, this involvement has focused increasingly on integrated rather than single-purpose rural development projects. Integrated projects are those which involve at least two, and usually three or more, of the different types of development activities mandated to WVRO by the World Vision Board.

The nature of WVRO's involvement with these projects has also changed during this time period. We have increased both the size and competence of our field staff so that we are now able to be more fully involved as partners rather than simply as a funding agent to the development partners which we sponsor.

26. *How has the grant affected the PVO's internal organizational structure, particularly the relationship of program staff to executive and policy-*

making leadership and the balance of responsibilities in the organization?

WVRO, at the time when it first became involved in development, had only two executives and World Vision International only a few field offices, none of which had middle managers assigned exclusively to relief and development activities.

The DPG enabled WVRO to add five middle management positions to its (HQ) staff. Concurrently, WVI expanded its field staff to the extent that there are now over 30 middle management positions responsible for relief and development programs and projects.

The training and experience which these HQ and field middle management individuals have gained during the last three years, together with the fact that two of the staff members of WVRO now work in regional offices, has resulted in a situation where most of the time given to project planning, survey, design, and evaluation is now performed by middle managers rather than by top executives and policy-makers as was the case when WVRO first became involved in development activities.

27. *Has the grant significantly influenced the PVO's communications and relationships with its constituency or membership, with its clients or field staff, counterpart in host countries and other associate groups?*

The DPG has definitely influenced these relationships. The reporting system first mentioned in item 19, above, now provides WVRO with information about projects which is shared with other executives at WVI, thus improving the decision-making process both at the budget and planning levels. Furthermore, this information is shared with fund raising personnel, both in the United States and other support countries, thus improving the understanding of World Vision's constituency about the work

of this agency.

WVRO's interaction with the entire U.S. PVO community, but most especially with its members on the west coast, has been increased as a result of the DPG.

28. *Have the PVO's fund raising efforts been improved during the grant period?*

Table III illustrates the dramatic increase in World Vision fund raising efforts during the DPG period. Separate figures are shown for U.S. and total WVI expenditures/budget. WVI fund raising activities occur in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States.

Table III

<u>FY</u>	<u>WV/US Total</u>	<u>WVI Total</u>
1974	13,126,499	
1975	20,663,926	
1976	27,400,700	
1977	34,658,050	47,800,000
1978(estimate)	38,000,000	55,000,000

29. *Have particular problems or needs not previously identified impeded progress under the grant; conversely, have any unforeseen developments accelerated progress under the grant?*

The major problem or unexpected need which has impeded WVRO's progress under the grant has been the difficulty of securing adequately experienced or trained project managers. A second, somewhat unforeseen circumstance, has been the radical deterioration of the situation in Ethiopia, a country which was to be a major focus of World Vision's effort but has not become so because of the instability there.

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Fortunately, we have also experienced positive unforeseen developments which have definitely accelerated WVRO's progress under the grant. Three major, interrelated factors might be identified. Firstly, WVRO, at the beginning of this grant program, had expected a steadily increased funding base from WVI. The dramatic increase which actually occurred placed WVRO under considerable pressure to expand the number of projects which it was coordinating. Secondly, WVI, recognizing the pressure placed on its small field staff by the above-noted expansion, initiated a major expansion of that field staff in relief and development positions. Thirdly, AID gave WVRO considerable flexibility in the expenditure of its DPG funds, making it possible to conduct two field training programs which greatly accelerated the ability of this new field staff to cope with the expanded volume of projects.

30. *Discuss how the enhanced capability under the grant has been reflected in improved project planning and implementation:*

a) What projects presently in operation have been designed by the program and planning staff?

A basic thrust of WVRO's approach has been to create a system relating policy, procedure, and personnel so that project design would be conducted by field personnel in cooperation with project beneficiaries. During the early stages of WVRO's involvement in development, its executives were involved in project design; most of these projects have now been completed. Currently, all 286 projects active under WVRO supervision have been designed by field staff in cooperation with local community leaders.

b) *In what ways do those projects differ from previous overseas activities?*

The major way in which all our projects now differ from previous overseas activities is that WVRO has made a quantum shift from relief to development.

Moreover, within development, several changes can also be noted. More of our projects are now multifaceted, or integrated community development, than was the case two years ago. Our field staff have increased their efforts to involve project beneficiaries in the identification of needs and the design of projects. Thus, we expect our project files and field visits in the coming year to show that projects are truly improving in their relevance to actual needs and in their success in achieving greater self-sufficiency. Finally, several projects which had the potential of becoming chronic relief activities are moving through rehabilitation to development.

c) *To what extent have the systems developed under the grant been institutionalized and put into effect?*

The response to this question justifies another table.

Table IV
 Summary of "Systems Institutionalization"

Subsystem	To what extent has this subsystem been institutionalized?	Comments
A - Philosophy/policy	Fully	WVRO's policy for development is clearly stated in the Field Procedures Manual and related to current operations in the guidelines provided for the current budget process. One of the major benefits of our recent training program in Manila was to unify and reinforce our commitment to and understanding of WVI's evolving philosophy of development.
B - Project Proposal System (Project/Program Proposal Form) (Project Submission Form)	Fully	Prior to and during the early stages of the DFG, projects were sometimes approved on the basis of letters or from project submissions with incomplete information. <u>We have improved our forms to elicit more relevant information</u> and now have adequate numbers of competent people in field and headquarters positions to enable us to insist on completed forms before funding in almost all cases.
C - Project Coordination/Funding/Reporting System (Quarterly Report - from project to field office to WVRO) (Financial Reports - from project to field office to WVI to WVRO)	Fully	We see <u>Quarterly Reports coming in from a significantly greater number of projects regularly</u> , and containing more meaningful information (helpful to our field offices for management, to WVRO for monitoring, and to WVI for constituency relations). <u>We find our financial reports more uniform and accurate.</u>
D - Program Planning Process and Documents	Fully	The process has been institutionalized. The executive staff of each field office was asked as part of the current budget process to participate in a three-year projection exercise which involves all the major considerations which have been part of WVRO's country plan document. A document of the length and complexity of those included in the annexes to this report has not been produced for every country in which WVRO operates, nor are all the written country plans as current as might be desired. The field staff is coming to understand benefits of developing such documents and personnel resources are being allocated to continue fulfillment of this program.
E - Computer Maintained Project File and Resulting Reports	Partially	This subsystem has been developed in a deliberately gradual fashion because of its dependence on clarity and accuracy in the previous subsystems. These characteristics are being achieved and efforts are now being made to modify existing and produce new reports from the computer file useful to field, headquarters, and support office personnel. A sample of reports now available are included in Annex 5.

31. *What are your organizational plans for operation after the grant period has terminated?*

World Vision has, through the assistance of this grant, become a development agency and will continue to pursue excellence as it shares in the development of individual communities among the poorest of the poor throughout the world. The funding from WVI to support these activities is expected to continue to increase, though not at the dramatic levels that have

been experienced during the past three years.

32. *Summarize project to date and recommendations with regard to the institutional impact of the grant.*

The summary given at the beginning of this paper focused on the growth of World Vision's development programs and the size of the staff now available to coordinate these programs. Subsequent questions have drawn our attention to the changes which have occurred in World Vision's reporting and management systems, enabling WVRO more effectively to oversee, assess, and guide the manner in which these programs are being developed. Hereto, we have noted considerable growth.

Two critical elements that have been identified through the experience of the past three years are the difficulty of securing an adequate number of trained or experienced project managers, and the importance of involving project beneficiaries in the identification of the needs to which a project should be addressed and in the design, operation, and evaluation of the project. As a result of our recent training program at the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction in Silang, Cavite, Philippines, we have started to think about the possibility of involving ourselves in the training of community leaders. Such individuals might later be susceptible to cooperating effectively with World Vision in development projects in such a manner that our "project manager" could actually be a project supervisor and oversee projects in several communities rather than simply one. We realize that this may lengthen the amount of time in which World Vision will have to be involved in a community. But we also suspect that that involvement will be more meaningful if it starts with people who are learning to control their own growth.

Annex I

Executive Staff Development

The foundational training of new executive personnel has been guided by ten objectives which are largely attained by training in the job itself.

First, to provide a broad orientation on the overall operations and policies of World Vision, executives have been provided informational brochures, have been shown films and film strips, and given personal interviews with other executive staff including the President and Executive Vice President. During the past year, World Vision International has added one executive to its personnel office and has also hired a personnel officer to deal with international personnel matters. A formal training program of 2 hours each month has been inaugurated for all executive staff in the international office. These training programs have focused on such issues as: employee motivation, decision making, and the pressure principle.

Second, executives are challenged to learn and refine the parameters of their jobs. They are provided with job descriptions and given the latitude to suggest modifications either limiting or increasing their responsibilities. Pragmatically, if they overstep their bounds and encroach on another executive's prerogatives, they learn by the results of their encounter.

Third, they are given tasks which stretch their intellects requiring that they research problems, prepare solutions, coordinate with appropriate offices, and ultimately submit recommendations which they must defend in discussions with the director. The ensuing conversation results in learning on both sides as experience interplays with innovation.

Fourth, managers are provided test situations in which to exercise their own judgment and initiative. Problems which come in from the field are turned over to them for response. The success of their work is given immediate feedback

by the reaction of the field.

Fifth, through the exercise of problem solving and the interreaction with the field, managers exercise their powers of communication. Not only are written papers brought into play, but also the skills involved in person-to-person encounter are exercised. Viewpoints are given and received which, in many cases, result in joint action.

Sixth, executives are plunged immediately into the participative management pattern. Weekly WVRO meetings are held with the purpose of both exchanging information and finding group solutions to particularly complex problems. During these meetings, views are sought and the executives must communicate as well as justify their ideas to a jury of their peers.

Seventh, they are initiated into the system of management by objectives as they undertake to fulfill goals already prepared by the director or those they have had to devise. They have the opportunity of presenting new goals which they believe should be part of the organization's overall panoply and to critique those already extant. This procedure requires planning so that the executives, having once established where they would like to see their region be in the future, must now establish the patterns of activity which take them there. Concurrently, they are able to determine the value of diverse systems which can provide an orderly manner for repetitively carrying out their responsibilities.

Eighth, because prior to decisions open debate is encouraged, innovation is fostered. All ramifications of possible courses of action are subject to scrutiny.

Ninth, executives are dispatched into the field early in their service with the organization in order to learn the status of their projects through first-hand observation. They are confronted with the multifarious societies

and cultures existing in their areas. Concurrently, they have the opportunity to learn the cause and effect relationships of their staff activities to field operations from the actual clientele. These on-the-spot periods of investigation and analysis heighten the executive's ability to observe, to judge evidence, to weigh the forces working in their areas, and to estimate the judgmental elements they must make concerning the raw information they receive from the field. Additionally, the executive has the chance to meet the field director in his home environment. He learns to assess the man and his operation to see what kinds of questions the field leader asks and what kind of rapport exists between project managers and field directors.

Tenth, upon returning from the field trips, executives must write regional or specialty surveys. This requirement enhances their skills of synthesis and analysis as well as written communication.

By undertaking tasks which are an integral part of the functioning of the organization, receiving immediate feedback in the form of dialogue or critiques, and by being permitted to escalate the quality and quantity of their involvement, executives learn their job, on the job.

Finally, WVRO executives continue their reading on development topics, participation in conferences and seminars in development and attendance at formal training activities outside World Vision.

The associate director for Asia (now the Deputy Director) participated in the entirety of Manila/78. As coordinator of the program, the associate director for planning participated in half of the training of Manila/78. The latter also took World Vision's time management course.

The associate directors for Asia and Administration both participated in the AID Project Design and Evaluation Seminar during year 3 of the grant. Other members of the division participated in the seminar during earlier years.

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Annex II

WVRO



WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION
HENRY A. BARBER III, DIRECTOR

Special Report
from
World Vision Relief Organization
to
United States Agency for International Development
April, 1978

Manila/78
Target - Development

We have the team for development. Our target is now more precise. We are now in a much stronger position to replicate ourselves than after our first training effort. This experience (Nairobi/76) was reported: "toward the growth of a worldwide development team."



These attentive participants came from India, Thailand, Korea, Guatemala Taiwan, and Mexico.

2

Thirty-one men and one woman, members of World Vision International's field staff, came together during January and February of 1978 for an intensive training experience in integrated rural development. This group included three field directors, one program director, ten relief and development coordinators, sixteen associate or assistant relief and development coordinators, and two project managers. Coming from twelve different field offices and representing twelve different nationalities, these individuals oversee 286 development projects in 46 countries.

This report has four sections. Firstly, we will reiterate the objectives which were set for this training program before it was initiated. Secondly, the general nature of the training experience will be described. We will thirdly summarize the evaluation of both participants and WVRO executives regarding the training experience. Finally, tentative assessment will be offered as to what results might be expected from this investment.

I. Objectives

These objectives were circulated in the October, 1977, newsletter, HERETOHELPHYOU. It was expected that, as a result of Manila/78, each participant would develop the following:

- A. To be able to logically and concisely analyze the interacting systems (cultural, economic, environmental, political, and spiritual) of a community and determine whether and how a development program would be appropriate.
- B. To know how to train and interact with project managers.
- C. To increase the management effectiveness of our own professional activities.

- D. To understand how to coordinate Relief and Development projects with child care and/or evangelism activities.
- E. To know our R&D teammates spiritually, intellectually, and socially.

II. Description

The bulk of the training involved in Manila/78 was provided to WVRO by the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) at Silang, Cavite, Philippines. The first six weeks of the training was actually located at this place. During the final ten days, the team shifted to the Philippine Village Hotel near the Manila International Airport. A three-day short-course in development management was provided by Dr. James Schmook and Mr. Cleo Shook of Development Assistance Services, Inc., in Washington, D.C. Finally, a one-week summative and integrative session was held. Although WVRO executives coordinated this session, the real trainers were the field staff as they were given the opportunity to share the essence of what they had learned at IIRR and we discussed together some of the implications of these concepts to WVI's development activities.

IIRR is a development training agency with more than 50 years of experience in development, affiliates in at least five other countries, and a strong base of developmental relationships in the province in which it is located just south of Manila. We were thoroughly satisfied with the quality and depth of the training provided to us as well as with the adequacy of the living and training facilities at IIRR. More than that, we were overwhelmed by the cordiality and personal interest that the entire IIRR staff showed for every one of our participants.

The subject-focus and instructional strategy of this six-week training program are shown in the following table:

Table I
Six Weeks at IIRR

Subject Focus	Instructional Pattern - Days ($\frac{1}{2}$ or more)			Totals (Proportion)
	Lectures or Formal Presentations	Discussions, Small Groups, Independent Study, & Simulations	Field Experiences	
IIRR & General Development Principles	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ (.41)
Agriculture	3/4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ (.13)
Other Livelihood Activities	2	3/4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 (.14)
Health/Nutrition	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ (.09)
Literacy, Music, & Drama	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 (.08)
Self-Government	3/4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (.06)
Planning and Evaluation	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 (.08)
Totals	14 (.39)	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (.35)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (.26)	36 (1.00)

This analysis would suggest that lectures were the main instructional mode, but it should be noted that even these formal presentations involved considerable opportunity for structured discussion and for questions and answers. The subject focus of IIRR and general development principles involved a broad range of topics. Included, for example, were times for sharing among the various World Vision participants as to what was happening in their own countries, discussion about the People's School at IIRR, and a thorough presentation of the history of the IIRR philosophy starting with Dr. Yen's experiences in north China.

The attached newsletter, HERETOHELPYOU, includes several pictures about one of the more interesting activities at IIRR. This was an afternoon simulation session for which IIRR had prepared role descriptions and instructions for the whole range of members of a rural health delivery system. Acting as nurses, doctors, paramedics, village chiefs and ordinary peasants, the WV participants were able to very graphically experience the impossibility of meeting rural health needs through the framework of a traditional health delivery system. This session ended in an open meeting during which Dave Hopkins, IIRR's training director, served as provincial governor and discussions were held regarding how to break down the bottlenecks of such a system.

Field experiences involved visiting rural literacy classes, barrio council meetings, agricultural projects, women's and youth clubs. A visit was also made to the International Rice Research Institute and to the Community Development Training Center at the nation's agricultural university in Los Baños.

Development Assistance Services, Inc. (DAS) is a small agency centered in Washington, D.C., which specializes in training and sensitization activities relative to development. We used them for a three-day module aimed primarily at two questions. Firstly, how you manage a country-wide development program and secondly, how do you manage development projects. Four basic thrusts of this three-day segment focused on developing the ability to:

- a) understand a community as a system;
- b) lead and direct people;
- c) manage one's work more effectively; and,
- d) select and design a development project.

Elements b) and c) were most appreciated since they represented new concepts in comparison with what had been studied at IIRR. Most appreciated was a two-hour exercise on group decision-making which showed fairly successfully that the concensus decision of a small group generally proves superior to the decision of even the most well informed individual in the group, at least when discussing issues on which no one in the group was professionally expert.

The major function of the final segment of Manila/78 was to enable the field participants to present their conclusions on the following four topics:

- a) how are local people involved in project design and operation?
- b) what are some of the ways that IIRR principles and practices might be adapted to WV ministries?
- c) how do we find and train project managers?
- d) how are the various ministries of WV integrated in local programs?

Representatives of all WV R&D field ministries were present during these last sessions as were individuals from WV/Australia, Canada, and the United States. Thus, the opportunity was taken to discuss a number of operating procedures in a forum where everyone's perspective could be expressed. A new Cash Records System for Project Managers was explained to the field team and the associate directors for health care and agriculture each made presentations relative to their areas of expertise. Two of the integrated WV Philippine projects in northern Luzan were visited as examples of World Vision's approach to development in that country.

III. Evaluation

In-process evaluation was inherent throughout this training experience. IIRR used a subcommittee of participants as a communications instrument and program modifications were made on the basis of counsel given by this group.

Another evaluation committee was chosen to elicit reactions to the entire training program including the communications process prior to the training. This committee rose above the usual word and number constraints of evaluation reporting by drawing five circle faces on the board:



The participant's assessment of the overall training experience fell midway between the two circles on the left.

The attached newsletter, HERETOHELPYOU, for October, 1977, was used as a vehicle to communicate the objectives of this training program to the participants and to reactions to these proposed objectives. It was clear from the responses that this is viewed as an impersonal method of communication and will not elicit such responses. In the future such communication will require a personal memo.

World Vision participants expressed satisfaction with both the general philosophy and the specific concepts and skills communicated by the trainers at IIRR. The breadth of experience represented on this faculty, all the way from Dr. Yen and Dr. Flavier to the department heads and their assistants, was very much recognized and appreciated. Some concern was expressed regarding the general Philippine-specific nature of the training and we at the home office wish that a little more time had been given to agriculture and to the problems of development in places more remote and less well developed than Cavite province. Nevertheless, we were also very satisfied with this training program and look forward to working with IIRR again in the future.

Participant satisfaction with the DAS three-day management module was quite high. Specially appreciated were sessions on managerial strategy, time management, decision making, and the categorization and prioritization of projects. Most appreciated of the sessions during the final, WVI, module were

those on our Project Submission Form, the relationship between Christian discipleship and development and the presentation by the participants from the Philippines, Korea, and Taiwan regarding the integration of World Vision ministries in local programs. Interestingly, the participants generally agreed that they would prefer to have remained at IIRR for the last ten days of the training rather than conducting this at an urban hotel.

IV. The Future

It is reasonable to expect the following results from Manila/78:

1. World Vision project submissions will exhibit a better understanding of the process of development on the part of those who submit them.
2. Both field and Headquarters will give more human and physical resources to the training of project managers.
3. The country-wide programs and individual projects will improve as shown by:
 - a. More projects will submit quarterly reports regularly;
 - b. Project budgets will be more accurately written and more frequently met; and
 - c. Country programs will exhibit more balance and coherence.
4. We will see a continued move toward integration in our field activities.
5. An esprit d'corps was developed at Manila which will express itself through increased commitment to one another, to World Vision and most of all to the work we are doing.

V. Additional Photographs



Reporting back to fellow participants regarding small group assignment on planning and evaluation: (from left) Sukhet Promsiri, Thailand; Paul Paul Goddard, El Salvador; and Don Weisbrod, Guatemala.



Jacob Dharma Raj, of India, raised a question during lecture in IIRR classroom.



Visit to International Rice Research Institute.



Agricultural Field Trip

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Annex III

HERETOHELPYOU Newsletters

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HANDICRAFTS, cont.

considered, but since these people did not speak Thai, it would have been much more difficult than teaching in Yao. Yao is traditionally written in Chinese characters known to only a few of the tribal members and very few outsiders. To facilitate the subsequent learning of Thai, the Callaways have devised a Yao literacy instruction program utilizing Thai script.

When the literacy program was finally set to start, over 60 girls and women wanted to enroll. There have also been several unexpected "bonanzas" resulting from the original sewing school: the interest of many children, who do not attend the regular camp school, and of several men in learning to read and write! A second benefit has been a daily contact with many people relating to their need of increased family income. This has afforded the Callaways much greater access to the homes of non-Christian Yao and a greater freedom to discuss the story of salvation with them. Although the Callaways have worked among the Yao for over 15 years, this program has brought many to know the Lord and has promoted an increased interest among the men of the tribe in Christianity.

This integrated handicraft/literacy program has now been in operation for one year. It has progressed from a simple sewing school to a viable income generating project, which provides a Christian testimony as well. The gross income from sales between November 1976 - April 1977 was \$6,037, and in April over \$2,000 worth of orders was received, including a large request from World Vision/Australia. This ability now to provide for a part of their needs and be less dependent upon relief has brought a new sense of dignity and self-respect to these people. It has been marvelous to see how the Holy Spirit has moved in transforming a simple sewing school into a significant project having both evangelistic and literacy-training ministries. This fact has made this an excellent example of a multi-faceted cooperative project, which has done much to provide a moral, spiritual, and physical uplift to the Yao people of the Chiang Khum Camp in North Thailand.

Paul Jones is the WVI R&D Coordinator in Thailand.

Recommended reading: Bio Gas, Why & How?, by the Industrial Development Board of Ceylon; this relates information concerning the use of methane gas (available from WVI). The Purification of Water on a Small Scale, published by the World Health Organization, Parkweg 13, the Hague, the Netherlands (order directly from them); relates practical instructions for water purification.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Robert Ainsworth joined the R&D staff of WVI just in time for a quick visit to field offices in Asia with Bryant Myers and Bob Pickett. Bob Ainsworth came to WVI directly from the U.S. Army, where he held the rank of Lieut. Colonel. During his career with the army, Bob served as an exchange officer for two years in the Department of State and earned an M.A. in international relations at Tulane University.

Bryant and Lisa Myers are now in Nairobi, Kenya, where Bryant is taking up his duties as Regional Director for Relief and Development.

Lloyd Hungerford has recently been added to the R&D team in East Africa. Lloyd comes from California and was sent by WVI to Ethiopia some months ago to work as a purchasing officer.

Two men joining the India R&D staff as Assistant Coordinators are Mr. Jacob Raj and Mr. Jyoti Misra. Jacob Raj comes to us with a bachelors degree in history & politics; Jyoti Misra has a bachelors degree in history & anthropology. We welcome them!

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL
RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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HERE TO HELP YOU

RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

Vol. 2

October, 1977

No. 4

FOCUS: MANILA/78

There have been other conferences and seminars but we are aiming for the quality program of the year at Manila during January and February of 1978. You have already been involved in the preliminary planning for our relief and development seminar and that's the way we would like to continue; a partnership for learning. Why is it going to happen, what is going to happen, and how will this come about?

Over the past year, a number of you have expressed the hope that we could go into more depth concerning relief and development than we had time to do at Nairobi. Additionally, we have more projects to coordinate and monitor than any other time in World Vision's history, and that means that we have more people to do this work. Our most recent count shows that 30 Relief and Development people will participate in the seminar, 19 over the number for Nairobi. If we come together for a substantive period of time, we can learn not only the policies and procedures which are applicable to our work but also from the successes and failures of each other. So, despite the fact that we will have to leave our projects for a while, we have the unique opportunity to communicate person-to-person on a world-wide basis.

Our goal in Manila is quality performance. In Nairobi, we were concerned with procedures (you have to walk before you run). Manila will focus on policies, principles, and how to do it. Most of you will have been working at your trade for a year or more by the time we get together and you will have plenty of cogent stories to tell about it.

The resources which will be available in Manila are: the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in Silang, Cavite, Philippines, January 7 - February 17, 1978; Development Assistance Services, inc. (DAS) of Washington, D.C.,

cont. pg 2

FOCUS, cont.

February 19-23, 1978; and the International and Regional staffs of World Vision International Relief and Development, February 24 - March 1, 1978.

The IIRR constitutes the best Third World based training center with a Third World staff we know of. Growing out of more than 40 years of experience in rural reconstruction, the Institute stresses three basic concepts: an Integrated Approach, Indigenous Leadership, and Institution Building at the Grass Roots. The IIRR amplifies these as follows:

Integrated Approach

- Livelihood to combat poverty, through improved plant and livestock production, credit, purchasing and marketing cooperatives, village industries.
- Health to combat disease, through health education, clinics, immunization, family planning, maternal and child care, nutrition, environmental sanitation.
- Education to combat ignorance, through literacy classes, non-formal education, recreation, folk drama, folk music, and other cultural activities.
- Civic Responsibility to combat civic inertia, through community organizations and citizenship training.

National Indigenous Leadership - Outsiders can help but insiders must do the job.

Institution Building at the Grass Roots - The residents of a village or community are motivated and assisted in building local institutions to solve what they consider their most urgent problems. (For World Vision, the church is the primary grass roots institution through which we would like to work, but we need not be limited to that.)

Development Assistance Services, Inc., a Christian agency created to meet training program creation needs of evangelical relief and development organizations, will provide two quality consultants. Mr. Cleo Shook and Dr. James Schmook, who have had many years of experience working in rural development, both with governmental agencies and private voluntary agencies, will orchestrate periods of work dealing with management

cont. pg 3

FOCUS, cont.

techniques as well as program content.

The World Vision staffs you know already; we'll be there, too.

You may have noted that we have described IIRR, DAS, and the staffs as resources. This was deliberate because the trainers at Manila will be you. Resource people can provide information and suggest patterns of interaction; only you can integrate this into your real world. If we were thinking together of the objectives for such a seminar as we have described, what would you think of these?

1. To be able to logically and concisely analyze the interacting systems (cultural, economic, environmental, political, and spiritual) of a community and determine whether and how a development program would be appropriate.
2. To know how to train and interact with project managers.
3. To increase the management effectiveness of our own professional activities.
4. To understand how to coordinate Relief and Development projects with child care and/or evangelism activities.
5. To know my R&D team-mates spiritually, intellectually, and socially.

Manila/78 will be a major investment for each of you as well as for WVI, eight weeks out of your lives. It is a chance to work with people from at least 15 different countries with 30 distinct backgrounds, a chance to find out who we are and what we are about. As you look forward to this experience, what are some of the things you wish could happen? Please help us in our continued planning by writing us your concerns, starting: "As a result of Manila/78, I wish....."

We, here at the Headquarters, are looking forward with happy anticipation to our forthcoming time together. Undergird us with your thoughts and prayers as we do you.

Hal Barber
Director

Warmly in Christ,

Carlyle Dewey
Program Coordinator

VILLAGE INDUSTRY

FROM HANDICRAFTS: LITERACY

by Paul Jones

World Vision of Thailand

Push a button. Mark a paper. How easy it is for us to vote and express our opinion, desires, and indicate our opinions regarding the political and social direction our country should take in the future. Many of us take our freedom and liberty almost for granted. But for over 100,000 people from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, freedom is now only a dream and at the risk of death in many cases, they have left their homes, possessions, and sometimes even family to "vote" with their feet by escaping from their communist-controlled lands. These people have come to Thailand during the past two years and this has resulted in the establishment of fourteen large refugee centers throughout the country. To assist in the care of these people, agencies such as World Vision have been asked to provide programs of assistance ranging from medical care to agricultural and handicraft development. Of the many programs and approaches tried, the most successful have been the fully integrated type. An example of this is the Chiang Khum Camp in North Thailand, where World Vision in cooperation with the Thai Government, United Nations, and American Churches of Christ is providing assistance to over 4,200 Tao tribal refugees.

Cooperation between agencies here is the key factor. While services such as income generation and self-sufficiency projects, education, curative medicine and training, and agricultural assistance are provided, considerable success has also been experienced in handicraft/cottage industry development. Here, a handicraft center is operated jointly by World Vision and the C.W. Callaways, missionaries of the American Churches of Christ. Thirty women per class learn skills which can supplement family income, and in addition the machines can be used to finish handicraft products such as sewing liners and zippers, which will then bring a higher price.

With the exception of only two girls, the Yao women in the camp are illiterate. It was found that although the women could complete the first class, they could not proceed to more advanced study without a knowledge of reading and writing. The literacy program was a natural outgrowth of the sewing school when the women realized the value of reading and writing, which would enable them to understand and proceed to more advanced sewing instruction. Literacy training in Thai was

cont. pg 5



A rural house was being built on the IIRR campus when we arrived.

Manila/78 in Retrospect, cont'd.

I realize that some may ask how we can justify such a great expense of time and money for 35 of our R&D people, to learn such simple obvious truths. My confident answer will be, "Wait and see the abundance of new and meaningful development projects that will spring up in the coming years." After spending so much time with my fellow R&D workers, I know the calibre of people they are and know the intensity and depth with which they will be attacking the whole question of how best to give "a helping hand." I am confident also because I know God would not have made the miracle of bringing so many people of different cultures together for such intensive study and great fellowship unless He had a greater Purpose. Frankly, I am thrilled to have been a part of this training which has prepared a Christian development team like none other in the world.

Now as I near Tokyo, with a brilliant sunset out my jet window, my thoughts turn toward the work piled up on the desks of my fellow R&D workers and myself and the plans and budgets for the coming term. I know the new skills and vision we gained will help us find ever more effective ways of sharing God's love through World Vision.

Don Weisbrod's affirmative response to Manila/78 is especially encouraging since he and his wife, Barbara, became the proud parents of Timothy Luis, during Don's absence. Congratulations to both of you and to Timothy's big sister, Heather.



Above, attentive seminar participants. Right, a practical demonstration of learning by doing: the construction of an inexpensive water-sealed latrine.



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HERETOHELPHYOU

RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

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No. 2

MANILA/78 IN RETROSPECT

by Don Weisbrod

My jet has just taken off from Manila Airport. As I watch the rice paddies and bamboo houses on stilts gradually receding, my mind is flooded with memories of our two months in the Philippines. I can picture IIRR (International Institute of Rural Reconstruction) campus and the faces of many friends there. I see Dr. James Yen, President of IIRR, who at 84 is still a man of iron will and high ideals. I see a group of children in a barrio performing a rondalia (string band) concert as their proud parents look on. I see a large water buffalo lying in a pond at the end of a hard day of work having his back scrubbed by a six-year-old boy.



Don Weisbrod and friend

As these visual memories fade, I am brought back to the present as I see the coast line of the Philippines slip by far below. What an amazing experience God has given my fellow World Vision R&D workers and me during the seminar. I have no question that

God brought us to the seminar for a reason. We are truly going away as changed people with a new and more vivid vision of the world to adapt to our respective countries. We have a new appreciation of the poor people of the world. More than ever we know them as fellow humans deserving of our complete respect. I am reminded of Dr. Yen's words, "The poor don't lack brains, they lack opportunity. They don't need handouts, they need a helping hand." Also Dr. Flavier, vice-president of IIRR, showed us that in many ways we have much to learn from the poor.

Cont'd. page 6

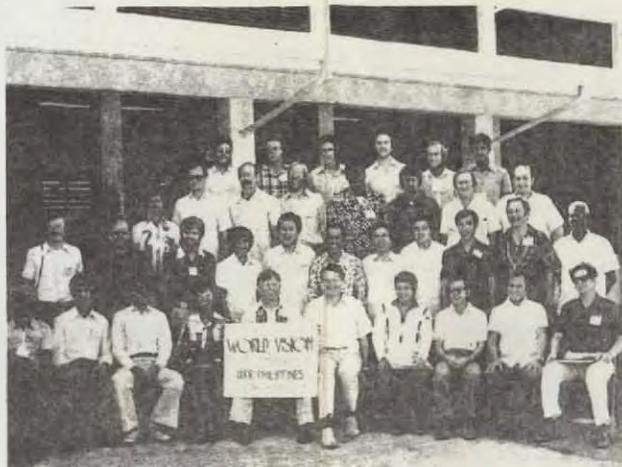
Go to the people
Live among the
people
Work with them
Plan with them
Learn from them
Start with what
they know
Build on what
they have
Teach by showing
Learn by doing



Dr. Y. C. James Yen, president of IIRR, has been intensely involved in rural reconstruction for more than 50 years. The principles given above grew out of his pioneer work in north central China in the 1920's and 1930's.



WORLD VISION
RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT
FIELD TRAINING - MANILA 1978



(Left to right): 1st row - Jacob Dharma Raj, India; Watt Santatiwat, Thailand; Ron Stephen, Bangladesh; Adelia Rodriguez, Philippines; Bob Ainsworth, WVI; Graeme Irvine, WVI; Kusol Hakhun, Thailand; Sukhet Promsiri, Thailand; Sammy Umandap, Philippines; Eduardo Castro, Mexico; 2nd - Don Weisbrod, Guatemala; Lloyd Hungerford, Sudan; Arnie Bergstrom, Philippines; Hector Celestino, Philippines; Shin Chun Ha, Korea; Isack Malino, Indonesia; Moon Sun Gil, Korea; Paul Wei, Taiwan; Chalermchai Jittayasotorn, Thailand; Murray Russell, Tanzania; Daniel Sundararaj, India; 3rd - Simon Kissini, Kenya; Jyoti Raj Misra, India; Paul Jones, Thailand; Paul Goddard, El Salvador; Dick Anderson, Ivory Coast; Martin Aмоke, Kenya; Russell Kerr, Philippines; Gary Strong, Rhodesia; Mel Van Peursem, Philippines; 4th - Bryan Truman, Indonesia; Clive Alexander, Indonesia; Lindsay Nicholls, Haiti; Dean Hirsch, Zaire; Graeme Smith, Zaire; Rajan Jesudoss, India.



Dr. and Mrs. Juan Flavier (above, left, with Febe Abenoja between them) shared Philippine hospitality with WV friends. Dr. Flavier is IIRR Vice-President.

Manila/78 participants examining a young pineapple crop



A simulation of a traditional, overloaded rural health care delivery System: at right delays and impersonalization result from too many coming too late for help. Below, a serious case reached the hospital's emergency room. IIRR's



training director, Mr. David Hopkins, acts as governor as villagers express concerns & discuss possible solutions. (Dave is at left center, with dark shirt.)



Design for a Christian development worker:
Your attitude should be the same as that of Christ Jesus:

Who, being in very nature God,
did not consider equality with God
something to be grasped,
but made himself nothing, taking the very
nature of a servant,
being made in human likeness.
And being found in appearance as a man, he
humbled himself
and became obedient to death -
even death on a cross!

Philippians 2:5-8
(NIV)



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Annex IV

Computer-Generated
Reports on
Relief and Development
Projects

This annex contains samples of two kinds of reports now generated for World Vision regarding its development projects. The first are termed management reports. This particular sample comes from the Philippines and includes, firstly, a listing of all ongoing projects by project number and then several sub-reports differentiated by the extent to which projects are spending their budgets during the quarter under consideration. Finally, there is a list of suspended projects. This report is reproduced each quarter after Quarterly Reports have been sent to WVRO.

The second set of reports illustrate just one type of report that can be requested from our computerized project file. This report lists all current World Vision projects giving project number, title, and a brief description.

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Quarterly Report
Management Reports

PHILIPPINES
FISCAL YEAR-TC-DATE FOR QUARTER OCT-DEC

DATE: 31-MAR-78 PAGE: 23

PROJECTS (ONGOING) BY PROJECT NUMBER						
ID	NAME OF PROJECT	RECEIVED	BUDGETED	%	MILESTONES	ASSISTED
PHL008	DIRECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY		\$2,500		80-100%	
PHL011*	SAPANG PALAY NUTRITION/MO	\$3,975	\$5,894	67	80-100%	6,500
PHL021	BACCD BAYAN BARRIO	\$7	\$2,725		0-20%	2,000
PHL022	VALLE CRUZ BARRIO	\$239	\$2,000	11	20-40%	1,200
PHL023	LABANGAN BARRIO	\$1,750	\$4,187	41	80-100%	350
PHL024	DUMARAC BARRIO	\$2,120	\$5,977	35	80-100%	1,500
PHL025	BUYATA TRIBAL	\$286	\$4,034	7	20-40%	250
PHL026	ODYCNG TRIBAL	\$904	\$3,940	22	40-60%	250
PHL027	LIPUGA TRIBAL		\$3,217		40-60%	180
PHL028	HANU-NUD TRIBAL	\$1,975	\$4,339	45	20-40%	500
PHL029	SAN ANTONIO BARRIO	\$1,853	\$11,133	16	20-40%	750
PHL030	ARABIAT BARRIO	\$1,354	\$10,052	13	60-80%	1,000
PHL031	TRAINING AND PROJECT SURV	\$21	\$2,000	1	40-60%	20
PHL036	SINILI BARRIO	\$876	\$3,500	25	80-100%	800
PHL037	UBAO TRIBAL	\$816	\$5,000	16	20-40%	3,200
PHL038	VILLAR TRIBAL	\$126	\$3,000	4	0-20%	1,200
PHL039	MORAZA TRIBAL	\$105	\$5,000	2	0-20%	1,700
PHL040	ILIN ISLAND	\$1,531	\$5,000	30	80-100%	5,000
PHL041	AMBULENG ISLAND	\$4,307	\$2,500	172	80-100%	1,200
PHL042	RIZAL BARRIO	\$535	\$2,500	21	60-80%	1,500
PHL043	CALACUASAN TRIBAL	\$104	\$2,000	5	0-20%	1,200
PHL044	TAGBAE TRIBAL	\$354	\$1,500	23	80-100%	1,500
PHL045	PANDANON ISLAND	\$1,580	\$3,000	52	60-80%	2,500
PHL046	TAYTAY BARRIO	\$1,272	\$5,500	23	0-20%	1,300
PHL047	BAWC BARRIO	\$1,368	\$5,000	27	40-60%	3,000
PHL048	CABANGAHAN BARRIO	\$1,589	\$3,000	52	80-100%	2,900
PHL049	BANGBANGAR BARRIO	\$775	\$2,500	31	40-60%	1,600
PHL050	TANGADAN BARRIO	\$2	\$2,300		0-20%	1,500
PHL051	MASUC BARRIO	\$1,466	\$2,700	54	60-80%	1,800
PHL052	INABAN BARRIO	\$86	\$2,500	3	20-40%	1,600
PHL053	VICARCS BARRIO	\$445	\$3,500	12	40-60%	2,400
PHL054	GARCIA HILL	\$113	\$2,300	4	40-60%	1,500
PHL055	BINALCANAN BARRIO	\$271	\$2,500	10	40-60%	1,600
PHL056	LINGAYEN BARRIO	\$174	\$3,000	5	40-60%	2,000
PHL057	MUNCZ BARRIO	\$436	\$3,000	14	20-40%	2,000
PHL058	BONGABCN BARRIO	\$704	\$1,500	46	40-60%	1,000
PHL059	TALABUTAB BARRIO	\$109	\$1,600	6	40-60%	1,000
PHL060	NATIVIDAD BARRIO	\$104	\$1,600	6	40-60%	1,000
PHL061	SAN PASCUAL BARRIO	\$1,671	\$3,000	55	40-60%	2,000
PHL062	BINAUANGAN ISLAND		\$2,300		0-20%	1,500
PHL063	HERMOZA BARRIO		\$1,200		0-20%	500
PHL064	CIRCUMFERENTIAL BARRIO		\$3,000		0-20%	2,000
PHL065	REAL BARRIO	\$52	\$2,000	2	0-20%	1,200
PHL066	INFANTA BARRIO	\$80	\$2,300	3	20-40%	1,500
PHL067	LUMBAN BARRIO	\$411	\$1,200	34	40-60%	500
PHL068	VICTORY BARRIO	\$195	\$2,500	7	40-60%	1,600
PHL069	TUYAN BARRIO		\$2,000		0-20%	1,200
PHL070	CANSOJONG BARRIO	\$2	\$1,500		0-20%	1,000
PHL071	TUNGKOP BARRIO		\$4,000		0-20%	2,500

* CARRY FORWARD

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PHL072 CANELAR BARRIO \$4,000 0-20% 2,500

PROJECTS OVER 110% OF BUDGET

ID	NAME OF PROJECT	RECEIVED	BUDGETED	%	MILESTONES	ASSISTED
PHL041	AMBULCNG ISLAND	\$4,307	\$2,500	172	80-100%	1,200

PROJECTS SPENDING 51-80 % OF BUDGET

PHL045	PANCANEN ISLAND	\$1,580	\$3,000	52	60-80%	2,500
PHL048	CABANGAHAN BARRIO	\$1,589	\$3,000	52	80-100%	2,900
PHL051	MASUC BARRIO	\$1,466	\$2,700	54	60-80%	1,800
PHL061	SAN PASCUAL BARRIO	\$1,671	\$3,000	55	40-60%	2,000
PHL011*	SAPANG PALAY NUTRITION/MO	\$3,975	\$5,894	67	80-100%	6,500

PROJECTS SPENDING 0-50 % OF BUDGET

PHL021	BACOD BAYAN BARRIO	\$7	\$2,725		0-20%	2,000
PHL022	VALLE CRUZ BARRIO	\$239	\$2,000	11	20-40%	1,200
PHL023	LABANGAN BARRIO	\$1,750	\$4,187	41	80-100%	350
PHL024	DUMARAC BARRIO	\$2,120	\$5,977	35	80-100%	1,500
PHL025	BUYATA TRIBAL	\$286	\$4,034	7	20-40%	250
PHL026	ODYONG TRIBAL	\$904	\$3,940	22	40-60%	250
PHL027	LIPUGA TRIBAL		\$3,217		40-60%	180
PHL028	HANU-NUO TRIBAL	\$1,975	\$4,339	45	20-40%	500
PHL029	SAN ANTONIO BARRIO	\$1,853	\$11,133	16	20-40%	750
PHL030	ARABIAT BARRIO	\$1,354	\$10,052	13	60-80%	1,000
PHL031	TRAINING AND PROJECT SURV	\$21	\$2,000	1	40-60%	20
PHL036	STNILI BARRIO	\$876	\$3,500	25	80-100%	800
PHL037	UBAO TRIBAL	\$816	\$5,000	16	20-40%	3,200
PHL038	VILLAR TRIBAL	\$126	\$3,000	4	0-20%	1,200
PHL039	MORAZA TRIBAL	\$105	\$5,000	2	0-20%	1,700
PHL040	ILIN ISLAND	\$1,531	\$5,000	30	80-100%	5,000
PHL042	RIZAL BARRIO	\$535	\$2,500	21	60-80%	1,500
PHL043	CALACUASAN TRIBAL	\$104	\$2,000	5	0-20%	1,200
PHL044	TAGBAE TRIBAL	\$354	\$1,500	23	80-100%	1,500
PHL046	JAYTAY BARRIO	\$1,272	\$5,500	23	0-20%	1,300
PHL047	BAWC BARRIO	\$1,368	\$5,000	27	40-60%	3,000
PHL049	BANGBANGAR BARRIO	\$775	\$2,500	31	40-60%	1,600
PHL050	TANGADAN BARRIO	\$2	\$2,300		0-20%	1,500
PHL052	INAEN BARRIO	\$86	\$2,500	3	20-40%	1,600
PHL053	VICAROS BARRIO	\$445	\$3,500	12	40-60%	2,400
PHL054	GARCIA HILL	\$113	\$2,300	4	40-60%	1,500
PHL055	BINALCANAN BARRIO	\$271	\$2,500	10	40-60%	1,600
PHL056	LINGAYEN BARRIO	\$174	\$3,000	5	40-60%	2,000
PHL057	MUNCZ BARRIO	\$436	\$3,000	14	20-40%	2,000
PHL058	BONGABEN BARRIO	\$704	\$1,500	46	40-60%	1,000
PHL059	TALABTAB BARRIO	\$109	\$1,600	6	40-60%	1,000
PHL060	NATIVIDAD BARRIO	\$104	\$1,600	6	40-60%	1,000
PHL062	BINAUANGAN ISLAND		\$2,300		0-20%	1,500
PHL063	HERMOSA BARRIO		\$1,200		0-20%	500

* CARRY FORWARD

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DATE: 31-MAR-78

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FISCAL YEAR-TC-DATE FOR QUARTER OCT-DEC

PHL064 CIRCUMFERENTIAL BARRIO		\$3,000		0-20%	2,000
PHL065 REAL BARRIO	\$52	\$2,000	2	0-20%	1,200
PHL066 INFANTA BARRIO	\$80	\$2,300	3	20-40%	1,500
PHL067 LUMBAN BARRIO	\$411	\$1,200	34	40-60%	500
PHL068 VICTORY BARRIO	\$195	\$2,500	7	40-60%	1,600
PHL069 TUYAN BARRIO		\$2,000		0-20%	1,200
PHL070 CANSUJONG BARRIO	\$2	\$1,500		0-20%	1,000
PHL071 TUNGKOP BARRIO		\$4,000		0-20%	2,500
PHL072 CANELAR BARRIO		\$4,000		0-20%	2,500
PHL008 DIRECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY		\$2,500		80-100%	

PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED

ID	NAME OF PROJECT	RECEIVED	BUDGETED	%	MILESTONES	ASSISTED
PHL002	MINDANAO DEVELOPMENT				NO REPORT	
PHL073	LUMBAYAO BARRIO				NO REPORT	1,000

* CARRY FORWARD

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BG0002	JEMRA RELIEF

DESCRIPTION
 FEEDING 5000 FAMILIES, 30 LBS. RICE AND 5 LBS. DAHL MONTHLY.
 MEDICAL CLINIC IS PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE; FIRST AID FOR MOTHERS (CLASSES);
 CLASSES IN FAMILY PLANNING, CHILD SAFETY; TB VACCINATIONS.
 IT IS A ONE YEAR PROGRAM.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/ AUS-\$60,000/ CAN-\$100,000/NZL-\$40,000/USA-\$300,000

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BG0003	DACCA SHISHU HOSPITAL

DESCRIPTION
 TO FINANCE THE RUNNING OF A 50-BED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN
 DACCA WITH THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES: (1) PROPER HEALTH CARE OF POOR SICK
 CHILDREN, (2) CLINIC FOR IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE,
 (3) EDUCATION OF MOTHERS IN FEEDING & HYGIENE, (4) MOTIVATION OF MOTHERS FOR
 FAMILY PLANNING, AND (5) PROMOTION OF RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF CHILD HEALTH
 AND LIFE.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN/\$9,000/NZL-\$15,000 /USA-10,280

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BG0004	GENERAL RELIEF

DESCRIPTION
 TO MEET UNEXPECTED CALAMITIES SUCH AS FLOODS, CYCLONES,
 FAMINES, AND EPIDEMICS; TO PROVIDE FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER RELIEF GOODS TO
 DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THEY ARE AFFECTED.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/AUS-\$7,000 /CAN-\$5,500

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BG0009	CHANPARA VILLAGE FAMILY PLANNING

DESCRIPTION
 THIS PROJECT WILL MOTIVATE 1,250 FERTILE COUPLES TO
 ENROLL IN A FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM IN CHANPARA VILLAGE WITHIN
 THE NEXT TWO YEARS.
 LIMITING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AMONG FERTILE COUPLES TO NOT MORE
 THAN 2 TO 4 CHILDREN PER COUPLE. HEALTH ASSISTANTS HAVE BEEN TRAINED
 TO VISIT HOMES OF THE VILLAGES TO GIVE ON-THE-SPOT HEALTH EDUCATION
 AND SIMPLE HEALTH CARE. THIS WILL BENEFIT 50,000 PEOPLE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BG0010	CHANPARA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION
 PROVIDE 350 BOATS, 300 SEWING MACHINES, 10 WEAVING MACHINES,
 150 PUSH CARTS, 300 RICE HUSKERS, 300 NETS, 100 SETS OF TOOLS, 150 SILK
 MAKING LOOMS AND TO GIVE PRIMARY EDUCATION TO 2,000 CHILDREN AND
 VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN JUTE CRAFT (80 EVERY 2 MONTHS), WEAVING (60 EVERY
 3 MONTHS), SEWING (60 EVERY 2 MONTHS) AND SOME IN BAMBOO CRAFT; REARING
 SILK WORMS (20 EVERY 2 MONTHS).

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BG0011	CHILD RELIEF

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DESCRIPTION

FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICINE AT \$5/MONTH PER CHILD FOR 1670 CHILDREN FOR ONE YEAR AND 1057 CHILDREN FOR 6 MONTHS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BGD014	SREENAGAR RURAL OUTREACH

DESCRIPTION

THIS PROGRAM IS DIRECTED AT THE 250,000 INHABITANTS OF SREENAGAR THANA FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CONSISTING OF HEALTH CARE, FAMILY PLANNING, AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BANGLADESH	BGD015	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

DESCRIPTION

PREPARATION TO RESPOND TO DISASTER NEEDS. THE PROJECT WOULD INCLUDE STOCKING APPROPRIATE ITEMS OF HOUSING MATERIALS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND FOOD ITEMS TO BE PURCHASED, PREFERABLY ON THE LOCAL MARKET.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BRAZIL	BRA001	AMAZONIA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

RESETTLEMENT OF SOUTH BRAZILIANS TO THE AMAZON RIVER AREA IS THE OVERALL PROGRAM. SUB-PROJECTS WILL BE PROVIDING LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY. FIRST YEAR OF THREE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BRAZIL	BRA002	ICP NUTRITION PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION

TO HELP WITH THE NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS. TO PROVIDE NUTRITIONAL TRAINING FOR THE MOTHERS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BRAZIL	BRA003	COMMUNITY ADVISORY TEAM

DESCRIPTION

THE SUPPORT BY WORLD VISION OF 4 WORKERS IN ABUB

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AS ADVISORS TO SEVERAL VOLUNTEER PROJECTS OF STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS. LOCAL POPULATIONS WILL BE INVOLVED AS A RESULT OF THE TEAMS' GUIDANCE IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BRAZIL	BRA004	JMS MARINGA BOYS HALF WAY HOUSE
DESCRIPTION		
THIS ONE TIME GRANT IS FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND FOR A BOYS HALF WAY HOUSE.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
BURUNDI	BD1004	WATER POWERED GRINDING MILL
DESCRIPTION		
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PROVIDE A LOW COST MEANS TO GRIND GRAIN. LOCAL RESOURCES AND MANPOWER WILL BE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILL.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CAF003	CAE AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT
DESCRIPTION		
THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PROCEDURES AND RESULTS OVER A THREE YEAR PERIOD IN NEEDY AREAS OF CAR UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE ASSN. OF EVANGELICAL CHS OF CAR; CONSISTS OF (1) IMPROVEMENT OF SEEDS (2) USE OF FERTILIZER, (3) USE OF INSECTICIDE, (4) IMPROVED TOOLS (5) INTRODUCTION OF OX PLOWING, (6) HELP TO SET UP CATTLE HERDS, (7) AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY TO MAKE SURE IT WORKS.		

CURRENT FY FUNDING/USA-32890,CAN-15000,NZL-21,050.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CAF005	EVANGELICAL MEDICAL CENTER
DESCRIPTION		
CONSTRUCT THE FIRST BUILDING OF A CHRISTIAN MEDICAL CENTER IN BANGI, CAPITAL OF CAF.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CAF007	OBO TANNERY
DESCRIPTION		
FUNDS PROVIDED FOR FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION OF A TANNERY, ALSO A TANNERY INSTRUCTOR WILL BE TRAINED, STUDENTS RECRUITED, AND A COURSE FOR 7 STUDENTS WILL BEGIN BY 1978.		

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
CHILE	CHL004	VEHICLE FOR LONCOCHE ORPHANAGE
DESCRIPTION		
THE REQUEST IS FOR \$6,000 TO PURCHASE A VEHICLE FOR THE LONCOCHE ORPHANAGE OF CHILE. THIS ORPHANAGE IS BEING ASSISTED BY OUR CHILDCARE DIVISION.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
CHINA (TAIWAN)	TWNO01	PULI CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL
DESCRIPTION		
THE SUPPORT OF PULI CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL IN PULI, TAIWAN. PULI CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL IS A GENERAL HOSPITAL OF 105 BEDS PLUS SEPARATE COMPOUND OF 100 BED TB PATIENT WARD, AND AN ANNEX FOR SOME 50 POLIO CHILDREN MINISTERING TO ABORIGINAL MOUNTAIN PEOPLE; MANY UNABLE TO PAY FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.		

CURRENT FY FUNDING: CAN-\$33,360. USA-\$150,000.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
CHINA (TAIWAN)	TWNO02	ABORIGINAL VILLAGE RESETTLEMENT
DESCRIPTION		
THIS PROJECT INVOLVES THE RELOCATION OF ABORIGINAL MOUNTAIN PEOPLE IN TAIWAN BY PROVIDING FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION, MEDICAL SERVICE, WATER SUPPLY, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
CHINA (TAIWAN)	TWNO03	VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
DESCRIPTION		
THIS PROJECT PROVIDES VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR MOUNTAIN YOUNGSTERS WHO HAVE JUST GRADUATED FROM JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. THE PRODUCTS FROM THESE TRAINING CLASSES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO WORLD VISION SPONSORED CHILDREN.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
CHINA (TAIWAN)	TWNO05	BETHANY HOME FLOOD RELIEF
DESCRIPTION		
TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF TO BETHANY ORPHANAGE IN TAIPEI.		

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
COLOMBIA	COLO01	NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

THIS PROJECT, LOCATED IN A 10,000 SQUARE MILE AREA IN NORTHWEST COLOMBIA, IS AIMED AT PROVIDING ASSISTANCE BY INCREASING CULTIVATION OF CACAO BY 100% IN 5 YEARS AMONG THE CHRISTIANS WHO CONTINUE TO MOVE SOUTH AND WEST CLEARING THE JUNGLES. TRIPLE THE NUMBER OF PLACES SERVED IN FAMILY PLANNING IN 5 YEARS. FINALIZE THE LAYMAN'S STUDY PROGRAM AND GRADUATE THE FIRST 50 LEADERS IN THE 5 YEARS. HAVE 10 SCHOOLS FUNCTIONING WHERE THERE ARE NO OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
COLOMBIA	COLO04	HEALTH/NUTRITION/LITERACY PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION

THE PROJECT WILL TEACH 1,000 CHILDREN IN LITERACY, HEALTH AND GARDENING. PARENTS WILL AND DRESS MAKING. HEALTH EDUCATION WILL ALSO BE TAUGHT IN

ASPECTS OF WATER.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM001	WELL DRILLING

DESCRIPTION

TO DRILL TEN MEDIUM DEPTH THREE INCH WELLS AND EQUIP THEM WITH HAND PUMPS IN TEN VILLAGES, AVERAGING 500 PEOPLE EACH, TO PROVIDE A SANITARY WATER SUPPLY.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH001	WINDMILLS

DESCRIPTION

FOUR WINDMILLS PLUS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, AND FIVE HAND PUMPS PER YEAR. TWO YEAR PROGRAM IN 8 VILLAGES.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/NZL-54020

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH004	MARC

DESCRIPTION

THE EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED PEOPLE (500-600 PEOPLE, WORKERS INCLUDING THEIR FAMILIES), INTO HUMAN SITUATIONS AND TO HELP THEM EARN THEIR LIVING AND TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING. IT ALSO SUPPORTS A KINDERGARTEN IN KACHANE COMMUNITY WHERE THE HANDICAPPED CHILDREN ARE ATTENDING. (LEPERS ARE AIDED HERE AS WELL).

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NGTE-COOP.AGENCY/MEDHANE ALEM REHABILITATION CENTRE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH005	WELL DRILLING

DESCRIPTION
 THE PROJECT CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF 12 BORE HOLES PER YEAR. IT WILL HAVE A TWO-FOLD PURPOSE:(1)ASSISTING ORGANIZATIONS WORKING TO INCREASE THE HEALTH AND NUTRITION LEVEL OF THE DROUGHT AFFECTED POPULATION,AND(?)TRAINING ETHIOPIANS IN THE PROPER USE AND MAINTENANCE OF CABLE TOOL DRILLING RIGS. (24 VILLAGES)

CURRENT FY FUNDING/USA-62,160 NZL-27840

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH008	FISTULA HOSPITAL

DESCRIPTION
 TEACHING FISTULA SURGERY,UNDERTAKING RESEARCH IN PREVENTIVE MEASURES,RECONSTRUCTIVE VAGINAL SURGERY FOR MOSTLY PEASANT FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES WHO LIVE IN ISOLATED VILLAGES IN THE REMOTE MOUNTAINS OF ETHIOPIA. CHILDBIRTH INJURIES ARE A MAJOR CONCERN OF THE CLINIC.

CCOP.AGENCY/HAMLIN FISTULA WELFARE AND RESEARCH TRUSTEES.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN-12000, ONE-TIME GRANT.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH009	JGADEN RESETTLEMENT

DESCRIPTION
 TWO YEAR PROJECT TO PROVIDE EQUIPMENT, EXPERTISE AND SUPPLIES TO RESETTLE ABOUT 2000 FAMILIES(10-12,000) OF SOMALI TRIBE. THESE ARE FORMER NOMADS, VICTIMS OF DRDUGHT. LAND WILL BE IRRIGATED, VILLAGES WILL BE IMPROVED, AND FORMED INTO COOPERATIVES. PROJECT SHOULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING IN 3 YEARS. 10 VILLAGES TO BE FORMED, OF 200 FAMILIES EACH, ALONG WABI SHEBELLE RIVER.

CURRENT FY FUNDING: AUS-\$200,000. CAN-\$51,290. NZL-\$50,000. USA-\$200,000.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH014	SIM AGRICULTURALIST

DESCRIPTION
 TO FUND BRUCE BOND'S LAND ROVER AT \$375/MONTH TO ENABLE HIM TO TRAVEL TWICE/MONTH TO GEMJ SUFFA SITE. THERE HE DIRECTS CULTIVATION OF SEVERAL HECTARES/MONTH.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH017	ADDIS ASSISTANCE

DESCRIPTION
 TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO ALL CHURCHES AND INTERESTED GROUPS \$12675 MONTHLY FOR DISTRIBUTION. TO AID IN DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN, CLOTHES BLANKETS,ETC TO LOCAL DESTITUTE PEOPLE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ETHIOPIA	ETH018	EMERGENCY KITS

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DESCRIPTION

TO SET UP AT DIRE DAWA A FACILITY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF EMERGENCY RELIEF KITS INCLUDING FOOD AND OTHER BASIC COMMODITIES SUCH AS ARE OF USE IN THE CASE OF A CRISIS. TO PURCHASE \$30,990 WORTH OF GOODS FOR EACH QUARTER. TO PRODUCE KITS FROM THESE PURCHASES FOR 2400 FAMILIES OVER A YEAR'S TIME. TO HAVE ON HAND BLANKETS FOR 2,000 FAMILIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
ETHIOPIA ETH019 CHURCH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

6 COMMUNITY OUTREACH CENTERS TO BE SET UP AND THE LOCAL CHURCH WILL EMPLOY 2 FULL TIME WORKERS TO OPERATE THE VARIED PROGRAMS.

CNTRY ID NAME
ETHIOPIA ETH025 HOPE ENTERPRISES

DESCRIPTION

PROVIDE FUNDS TOWARD THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOPE REHAB. CENTER FACILITY AND FOR EQUIPPING 6 WORKSHOPS, 6 CLASSROOMS, 8 DORMITORIES IN THIS FACILITY.

CNTRY ID NAME
ETHIOPIA ETH026 WOLLO GRAIN TRANSPORT

DESCRIPTION

TO TRANSPORT GRAIN FROM ASSAB TO DROUGHT STRICKEN AREAS OF WOLLO PROVINCE. THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION OF ETHIOPIA WILL ASSIST IN DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRAIN.

CNTRY ID NAME
FRANCE FRA001 OPEN HEART

DESCRIPTION

TO ASSIST INDOCHINESE REFUGEES ARRIVING IN FRANCE FROM VIETNAM, LAOS AND CAMBODIA TO SETTLE AND ADJUST TO LIFE

CNTRY ID NAME
GAMBIA GMB001 CHICKEN PRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION

FINANCING FOR 2 1/2 YEARS TO BUY DAY-OLD CHICKS FROM GERMANY

UNTIL LOCAL BREEDING STOCK CAN BE SET UP. ALSO, WV WILL HELP WITH THE BUILDING OF CHICKEN HOUSES, INCUBATION HOUSES, AND AN INCUBATOR. 60 FARMERS WILL EVENTUALLY PRODUCE 1 1/2 MILLION EGGS PER YEAR.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/8,472 FOR NZL.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GAMBIA	GM8002	UNDER FIVES CLINICS

DESCRIPTION
HELP TO PURCHASE MILK, IRON ADDITIVES, VITAMINS, AND SUGAR TO BE USED IN A PROGRAM TO COMBAT INFANT MALNUTRITION.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/ AUS-\$8,000 ,CAN-\$2,000

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GAMBIA	GM8003	HEALTH TRAINING

DESCRIPTION
WORLD VISION WILL HELP FINANCE THE COSTS OF A MEDICAL AUXILIARIES TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH IS AIMED AT PRODUCING TRAINED PREVENTIVE HEALTH WORKERS AND HEALTH EDUCATORS FOR THE RURAL AREAS OF GAMBIA. APPROXIMATELY 70 STUDENTS WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS DIRECTLY.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/NZL-\$16,886

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GAMBIA	GM8006	CHRISTIAN LITERACY PROJECT

DESCRIPTION
THREE TRAINING CYCLES OF 6 STUDENTS EACH. AT THE COMPLETION OF EACH COURSE THEY WILL GO BACK TO THEIR BUSH VILLAGES TO TEACH OTHERS THE SAME COURSE. MISS FORSTER AND HER STAFF, WHILE CONTINUING TO BE INVOLVED IN NEW STUDENTS CYCLES, WILL BE GOING TO BUSH VILLAGES TO SUPERVISE THE NEW TEACHERS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GAMBIA	GM8007	SARJEN FARMING PROJECT

DESCRIPTION
THIS PROJECT WILL RUN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CHICKEN PROJECT IN THE GAMBIA IN THAT IT WILL IMPROVE THE LIVING STANDARD AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE BY SETTING UP GARDENS FOR PRODUCTION FOR CONSUMPTION AND FOR SALE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GHANA	SHA003	HEALTH CARE AND NUTRITION

DESCRIPTION
THIS PROJECT INVOLVES 5 ALREADY ESTABLISHED SALVATION ARMY CLINICS AND THE EXTENSION OF THOSE CLINICS TO INCLUDE THE AREAS OF NUTRITION, HYGIENE, UNDER FIVES CLINICS,

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FAMILY PLANNING AND FOOD PRODUCTION.

CNTRY ID NAME

GHANA GHA005 WIAADJASE HEALTH CARE

DESCRIPTION

THIS PROJECT WILL BE THE EXTENSION OF AN ALREADY EXISTING SALVATION ARMY CLINIC. IT WILL INVOLVE FAMILY PLANNING, MATERNITY, UNDER FIVES CLINIC, AND OPD.

CNTRY ID NAME

GHANA GHA006 KPANDI MEDICAL AND HEALTH PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

THIS PROJECT IS BEING IN CONJUNCTION WITH W.E.C. AND WILL INVOLVE ENROLLING 2800 CHILDREN IN AN UNDER FIVES CLINIC. THE PROJECT WILL ALSO INVOLVE EXTENSION WORK IN SURROUNDING VILLAGES TRAINING THE PEOPLE IN GENERAL HEALTHCARE.

CNTRY ID NAME

GHANA GHA007 MEDICINES FOR SALVATION ARMY

DESCRIPTION

PROVIDE MEDICINES, VACCINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO SIX SALVATION ARMY CLINICS. THIS WOULD BE USED WITHIN THEIR PRESENT CLINIC SITUATION, THE HEALTH EXTENSION PROJECTS AND THE UNDER FIVES CLINICS.

CNTRY ID NAME

GUAM HUN001 RAKOSCSABA-HUNGARY ORGAN

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE AN ORGAN TO THE RAKOSCSABA BAPTIST CHURCH IN HUNGARY (PASTOR MESZAROS KALMAN).

CNTRY ID NAME

GUAM HUN002 BARRACKS FOR STAFF AT DUNAALMAS

DESCRIPTION

TO HELP WITH THE COMPLETION OF STAFF QUARTERS AT THE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CENTER FOR PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

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CNTRY ID NAME
 GUAM HUN003 CHURCH CONFERENCE/RENEWAL CENTER
 DESCRIPTION
 TC GIVE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TOWARD THE IMPROVEMENT
 OF THE CONFERENCE AND RENEWAL CENTER IN TAHI, HUNGARY
 NCRTH PEST PRESBYTERY - 49 CHURCHES>.

CNTRY ID NAME
 GUATEMALA GTM001 AGAND-CHILD RELIEF
 DESCRIPTION
 TC ENABLE AGAND TO RECEIVE CHILDREN IN
 NEED AND TO BE ABLE TO COVER THEIR TOTAL CARE UNTIL SUCH TIME
 AS THE CHILDREN ARE PLACED IN CAREFULLY SCREENED HOMES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 GUATEMALA GTM002 PLAZA DE TOROS RESETTLEMENT PHASE I
 DESCRIPTION
 PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION TO ASSIST
 1500 PERSONS WHO MAKE LESS THAN \$100 PER MONTH TO
 ORGANIZE IN HEALTH CARE, HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

CNTRY ID NAME
 GUATEMALA GTM003 COMALAPA LITERACY
 DESCRIPTION
 TC TEACH ADULTS IN COMALAPA TO READ AND WRITE
 SO THEY CAN IMPROVE THEIR LIVES AND HAVE ACCESS TO MANY
 THINGS WHICH THEY KNOW NOTHING ABOUT DUE TO NOT BEING ABLE
 TO READ AND WRITE.

CNTRY ID NAME
 GUATEMALA GTM004 EL MILAGRO SEWING CENTER
 DESCRIPTION
 TC ESTABLISH A SEWING CENTER FOR 150 WOMEN.

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	GTMO05	HABITAT QUICHE HEALTH
DESCRIPTION		
TC PROVIDE HEALTH CARE PROGRAM IN 41 VILLAGES WITH 760 CHILDREN AS A PART OF AN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	GTMO08	LORENA MUD STOVE
DESCRIPTION		
TC BUILD 1,000 STOVES AND INTRODUCE THEM TO POOR COMMUNITIES AND TRAIN THE PEOPLE TO USE THEM.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	GTMO10	SAN ANDREAS AGAPE AGRICULTURE
DESCRIPTION		
TC TRAIN 20 FARMERS TO USE A TRACTOR; 10 MECHANICS TO ASSIST 100 FAMILIES. THIS WILL BE IN COOPERATION WITH AGAPE AND GLOBAL HARVESTERS.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	GTMO11	SAN JUAN DE DIOS COMMUNITY CENTER
DESCRIPTION		
TC ASSIST 300 FAMILIES IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING, MEDICAL SERVICES. THE PROGRAM WILL BE SELF SUPPORTING IN TWO YEARS.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	GTMO14	ZACJALPA AGRICULTURAL TRAINING
DESCRIPTION		
TRAINING IN NEW FARMING METHODS IN A COMMUNITY OF 4000 PERSONS.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	GTMO15	BUENA VISTA WATER

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DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE A NEW WATER SYSTEM FOR 2,500 PEOPLE
AND WITH FUNDS REPAID TO DEVELOP OTHER COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA GTM016 CUBULCO RECONSTRUCTION
DESCRIPTION

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA GTM017 44M AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP TRAINING
DESCRIPTION

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA GTM020 CAROLINGIA CHURCH
DESCRIPTION
CONSTRUCTION OF A CHURCH BUILDING FOR THE NEW
CAROLINGIA RESETTLEMENT PROJECT.

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA GTM020 CAROLINGIA CHURCH
DESCRIPTION
CONSTRUCT CHURCH BUILDING FOR THE NEW CAROLINGIA
RESETTLEMENT PROJECT.

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA GTM021 SAN JUAN REFORESTATION
DESCRIPTION
SAN JUAN OSTUNCALCO HAS BEEN BADLY

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DENUDED OF TREES AS FARMERS MOVE INTO THE AREA AND CLEAR NEW FARM LAND. THE PROJECT IS TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM IN PLANTING 45,000 TREES AND PROVIDE MATERIALS AND ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL TO CHEPE ROMERO, THE CHRISTIAN PROJECT MANAGER.

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA GTM022 CUBULCO EMERGENCY BEEKEEPING
DESCRIPTION

THE ECONOMIC BASE OF THE CUBULCO VALLEY IS HONEY. THERE HAS BEEN A DISEASE THAT HAS ATTACKED AND IS KILLING THE BEES OF THE AREA. THE REQUEST IS FOR \$1,000 TO BE USED IN RESEARCH AND THEN CORRECTIVE ACTION AGAINST THE DISEASE.

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA GTM023 QBI DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR
DESCRIPTION

TO GIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CLASSES TO EVANGELICAL PASTORS IN GUATEMALA THROUGH THE QUICHE BIBLE INSTITUTE.

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA LAM012 COMALAPA RECONSTRUCTION PHASE I
DESCRIPTION

TO IMPROVE THE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITION OF AT LEAST 300 FAMILIES, INCLUDING THE 100 INITIAL RECIPIENTS OF HOME RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE. THE SITUATION WAS CREATED BECAUSE OF THE LAST EARTHQUAKE.

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA LAM054 PLAZA DE TOROS SHOWERS AND LATRINES
DESCRIPTION

CNTRY ID NAME
GUATEMALA LAM057 WJRLD VISION LIBRARY
DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	LAM058	WORLD VISION CLINIC
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
GUATEMALA	LAM071	COMALAPA RECONSTRUCTION PART II
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
HAITI	HT1001	LITERACY PROJECT
		DESCRIPTION
A PROGRAM TO CONDUCT 300 LITERACY CLASSES TO TEACH 3000 PEOPLE TO READ.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
HAITI	HT1002	HAITI WATER DEVELOPMENT
		DESCRIPTION
A WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AIMED AT DIGGING 30 WELLS TO HELP THE WATER NEEDS OF THE ISLAND. HELP. COST OF EACH WELL IS \$500-600.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
HAITI	HT1003	AUTONOME NAZARENE
		DESCRIPTION
TO ESTABLISH A SMALL CRAFT AND TEXTILE COTTAGE INDUSTRY FOR THE RURAL POOR IN HAITI.		

CNTRY ID NAME
 HAITI HT1004 MOTHER CRAFT NUTRITION CENTER

DESCRIPTION

THE PROPOSAL IS TO ESTABLISH A MOTHER CRAFT CENTER IN PORT-AU-PRINCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING A CURE FOR MALNOURISHED CHILDREN AND TO INCREASE THE LEVEL OF NUTRITION BY TEACHING AND PROVIDING TRAINING IN USE OF LOCAL FOODS AND INTRODUCING VEGETABLE GARDENS. TO BUILD INTO THE PROJECT SELF-SUPPORT BY MAKING HANDICRAFTS.

CNTRY ID NAME
 HAITI HT1005 WATER OF LIFE

DESCRIPTION

THE ISLAND OF LA GONAVE HAS EXPERIENCED DROUGHT DURING THE PAST YEAR. CONSEQUENTLY THE CROPS ARE FAILING AND FOOD IS SCARCE. WEST INDIES SELF HELP IS INTERESTED, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WELL DRILLING PROJECT HT1002> TO INTRODUCE DRIP IRRIGATION, CLASSES IN GARDENING WITH DEMONSTRATIONS, LITERACY CLASSES, AND TOOLS AND MATERIALS SO THE ISLAND PEOPLE WILL NOT BE SO DEPENDENT ON THE SEASONAL RAIN.

CNTRY ID NAME
 HONDURAS HN0001 FEED MILL

DESCRIPTION

A PROJECT WITH THE INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO ESTABLISH AN ANIMALFEED INDUSTRY. FIFTEEN CHRISTIANS WILL INVEST \$1,000 EACH. THE REQUEST FOR A ONE-TIME GRANT OF \$40,000 IS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SOME OF THE EQUIPMENT.

CNTRY ID NAME
 HONDURAS HN0002 LA ESPERANZA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM INVOLVING WELL DIGGING, CHILD FEEDING, CARPENTRY AND AGRICULTURE TO AID 50 FAMILIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 HONG KONG HKG001 TAI O CHILDREN'S CENTER

DESCRIPTION

PROVISION FOR FOOD, HEALTH CARE AND NUTRITION FOR ISLAND CHILDREN, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR THEIR PARENTS.

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CNTRY ID NAME
HONG KONG HKG002 DIRECTOR'S RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

TO INCREASE THE HEALTH, AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL AND THE GENERAL WELFARE OF 18,000 PEOPLE LIVING IN TLU-MULIA AREA OF IRIAN JAYA THROUGH HEALTH CLINICS AND VISITATIONS, AND AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO04 BORSAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INSTITUTIONAL LAND TO MAKE IT AN EFFICIENT PRODUCING MODEL CUM EXTENSION CENTRE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TRAINEES, STUDENTS AND VILLAGERS, INTEGRATED WITH HEALTH AND NUTRITION ASPECTS. THEY WILL LEARN IMPROVED METHODS OF AGRICULTURE, VEGETABLE CULTIVATION, PULTRY, DAIRYING, ALSO HEALTH AND NUTRITION EDUCATION.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO09 AGRICULTURAL FARM AT NEW LIFE CENTER

DESCRIPTION

THIS PROJECT INVOLVES DEVELOPING AN AGRICULTURAL FARM AND GIVING TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE, VEGETABLE PRODUCTION, POULTRY RAISING, DIARY FARMING AND BEE KEEPING TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE CENTRE AND ALSO FOR THE RURAL YOUTH; ALSO FOR SUPPLYING GOOD QUALITY SEEDS AND BIRDS TO THE FARMERS AROUND.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO15 GENERAL RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

TO EXTEND FINANCIAL AID TO PDR WIDOWS AND DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF GOODS.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO21 PUDJNAGAR LEPROSY REHABILITATION

DESCRIPTION

FCRTY FAMILIES OF EX-LEPROSY PATIENTS WHO WERE BEGGARS HAVE BEEN SETTLED IN A 58 ACRE BLOCK OF LAND. IT IS PROPOSED TO HELP THEM DEVELOP THE AGRICULTURAL LAND BY THEMSELVES ALONG WITH A FEW LIVESTOCK. A MAT WEAVING UNIT FOR THE WOMEN IS ALSO PLANNED.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO39 IRRIGATION WELL - BANGARAPET

DESCRIPTION

A SMALL AREA ON THE CAMPUS OF THE SOUTH INDIA BIBLE SEMINARY IS BEING DEVELOPED TO BECOME THE HUB FOR DEMONSTRATION AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING. 4 1/2 ACRES OF LAND TO BE USED: PLOTS OF VEGETABLES; GRAINS AND PULSES AND TRAINING FIELDS FOR THE STUDENTS-50 CENT VEGETABLE PLOTS; POULTRY UNIT WITH 300 BIRDS; DAIRY UNIT WITH 5 CROSS-BRED ANIMALS; SEEDS TO BE SUPPLIED BY EXTENSION TO 100 ACRES IN THE VILLAGES. IMPROVED SMALL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS TO BE HIRED TO FARMERS IN THE VILLAGES(ABOUT 100 FARMERS).

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND041 LEPROSY REHABILITATION KEERSATH
DESCRIPTION

A GROUP OF 70 LEPROSY FAMILIES ARE BEING REHABILITATED AT KEERASATH BY THE RURAL LIFE CENTER. THEY HAVE 100 ACRES OF LAND WHICH ARE BEING BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION PROGRESSIVELY. IT HAS NO IRRIGATION FACILITIES. THIS PROJECT IS TO DIG 3 IRRIGATION WELLS 30 FT BY 30 FT; PUTTING UP PUMP-HOUSES AND PUMPSETS PER WELL.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND044 TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - YELLAGIRI
DESCRIPTION

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND045 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE 25 WELLS FOR IRRIGATION, IMPROVED DRY-LAND METHODS FOR 100 ACRES, PROVIDE DAIRY ANIMALS AND SHEEP, DEVELOP SMALL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, AND PROVIDE HEALTH EDUCATION TO 2500 FAMILIES IN RAMNAD DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND046 NANDYAL RURAL HEALTH
DESCRIPTION

FIVE VILLAGES AROUND NANDYAL FOR FULL HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND FAMILY PLANNING WORK. THIS WILL COVER 5,000 FAMILIES IN THOSE VILLAGES.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND047 WOMEN WORKERS TRAINING CENTER
DESCRIPTION
THE RURAL GIRLS WHO DROP OUT FROM SCHOOLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

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ARE TO BE GIVEN TRAINING IN (A)HEALTH, NJTRITION AND FAMILY (B)VEGETABLE CULTIVATION, BEE-KEEPING, PJULTRY AND DAIRYING (C)SEWING AND EMPROIDERY WCRK AND FOR EDUCATED GIRLS IN TYPING. THESE ARE IN ADDITION TO THE TRAINING THEY ARE GIVEN IN VILLAGE EVANGELISM AT THE CENTRE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDIA	IND052	BETHESDA FEEDING
		DESCRIPTION
		PROVIDE MILK AND MID-DAY MEALS TO 200 SCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGH THE BETHESDA INSTITUTE IN NAGALAND.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDIA	IND053	V.V.K. UNIT - MADRAS
		DESCRIPTION
		ORGANIZING SELECTED YOUTH INTO A UNITED GROUP TO RECEIVE TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK, HEALTH AND NUTRITION WORK. MEET AT LEAST 100 FAMILIES PER MONTH TO EDJCAE THEM IN SANITATION HEALTH AND NUTRITION.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDIA	IND054	DEMONSTRATION CUM TRAINING CENTRE
		DESCRIPTION
		TRAIN 250 STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND WORKERS IN CULTIVATION. 1,000 VILLAGERS WILL BENEFIT INDJRECTLY BY WORKING IN THE DEMONSTRATION PLOTS AND THE EXTENSION WORK TO APPLY NEW METHODS OF CULTIVATION IN THEIR FIELDS. THIS IS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MEITEI CHRISTIAN CENTRE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDIA	IND055	YMCA DEVELOPMENT WORK SCHEME
		DESCRIPTION
		TRAIN YOUTH IN AGRICULTURAL WORK. IMPROVE SANITATION IN SURROUNDING VILLAGES. POULTRY AND GOAT DISTRIBUTION TO 200 FAMILIES FOR BACKYARD RAISING.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDIA	IND056	HEALTH AND NUTRITION
		DESCRIPTION
		THIS PROJECT WILL INVOLVE RJRAL HEALTH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE ON PREVENTIVE HEALTHCARE. MORE THAN 8,000 WILL BENEFIT.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO62 MIRABALLI COMMUNITY HEALTH
DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE A HEALTH/NUTRITION CENTER WITH A RURAL OUTREACH
INTO 5 VILLAGES IN 6 MONTHS AND AN ADDITIONAL 10 BY THE END OF THE PROJECT

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO67 PATKAI FARM DEVELOPMENT
DESCRIPTION
TO HELP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARM OF
PATKAI CHRISTIAN COLLEGE WHICH IS ATTEMPTING TO TEACH AND TRAIN
YOUNG PEOPLE DRAWN FROM VARIOUS TRIBES OF THE NAGAS.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO68 KALRAYAN HILLS LITERACY DEV.
DESCRIPTION
TO EDUCATE THE HILL TRIBES IN ORDER FOR
THEM TO MAKE USE OF THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT
AND IMPROVE THEIR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO70 CARRYPUR RURAL PROJECT
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ALONG WITH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND
HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND
HELP THE VILLAGERS BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA INDO72 JOLARPET VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR GIRLS
DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO RURAL
GIRLS IN JOLARPET IN SEWING, BASKET MAKING, KNITTING AND EMBROIDERY.

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INDIA CENTRY ID NAME
IND075 MODEL FARM FOR TRAINING AND DEMO
DESCRIPTION
TO DEVELOP A MODEL FARM AT CLARKE'S
THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE AT NAGALAND FOR TRAINING, DEMONSTRATION,
EXTENSION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

INDIA CENTRY ID NAME
IND077 BETHANY FELLOWSHIP CENTER
DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE TRAINING FOR BETHANY
FELLOWSHIP CENTER RESIDENTS IN SELF-HELP PROJECTS TO BECOME
SELF-SUFFICIENT. THE RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES
BECAUSE OF THEIR CHRISTIAN FAITH AND NOW RESIDE AT BETHANY.

INDIA CENTRY ID NAME
IND078 PANNAPUR SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT
DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE A SMALL RURAL SETTLEMENT
OF 30 FAMILIES WITH TRAINING AND SUPPLIES IN CROP PRODUCTION
AND LIVESTOCK CARE TO ENABLE THEM TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT.

INDIA CENTRY ID NAME
IND080 VADALA LEPROSY REHABILITATION PROJECT
DESCRIPTION
THIS PROJECT WILL HELP IN THE
REHABILITATION OF FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS.

INDIA CENTRY ID NAME
IND081 DEAF AND DUMB HEARING AIDS
DESCRIPTION
THE EQUIPING OF THREE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
HEARING AIDS.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND083 SIMANA/MIRAK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST THE HILL DARJEELING BIBLE
SCHOOL TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING BY MAKING USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES
AND DOING EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY HEALTH,

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND085 TARLAPADU COMMUNITY HEALTH/AGRICULTURE
DESCRIPTION
A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY
HEALTH, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NUTRITION SUPPLEMENTS
TO TARLUPADU AND THE SURROUNDING VILLAGES.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND086 CHILD RELIEF
DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY
SPONSORED BY WORLD VISION TO ACQUIRE NECESSARY VOCATIONAL,
EDUCATIONAL, AND TRADE SKILLS TO EVENTUALLY BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND088 RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS
DESCRIPTION
RURAL HEALTH TRAINING AND
PROGRAM WILL BEGIN IN SEVERAL VILLAGES IN THE AREA.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND089 BETHEL AGRICULTURAL PROJECT
DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION IMPROVEMENT, LIVESTOCK RAISING
COMMUNITY HEALTH, AND VOCATIONAL AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING
IN AN IMPROVERISHED RURAL AREA OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND090 PRAKESH AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

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DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE A MODEL FARM AND TRAINING CENTER TO IMPROVE THE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND PURCHASING POWER OF THE RURAL POOR OF 250 SMALL VILLAGES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND093 FLOOD RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF FOR THE STATE OF GRISSA IN EASTERN INDIA.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND094 ANDHRA PRADESH CYCLONE RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY CYCLONE RELIEF FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH IN SOUTH EASTERN INDIA.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDIA IND095 ANDHRA PRADESH CYCLONE REHABILITATION

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH IN SOUTH EASTERN INDIA AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT MAJOR CYCLONE.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDONESIA IND001 LOKJADO INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO INTRODUCE CONTROLLED CHANGE INTO THE HULU BANYU REGION WHICH WILL RESULT IN THE ACQUISITION OF NEW SKILLS, AN INCREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTION, APPLICATION OF NEW SKILLS AND METHODS TO MEET COMMUNITY NEEDS, INCREASE LITERACY, AND IMPROVE LIVING STANDARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL FAMILY UNITS. SOME SPECIFIC GOALS ARE: RICE, COFFEE, CINNAMON CULTIVATION; 8 IRRIGATION SYSTEMS; VEGETABLE CRUPS; BRIDGES BUILT; COMMUNITY TOILET TO BE USED BY 15 FAMILIES. CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN-\$20,260 /NZL-\$5,000

CNTRY ID NAME
INDONESIA IND002 CENTRAL KALIMANTAN EDUCATION

DESCRIPTION

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM INCLUDING SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

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AND LITERACY CAMPAIGN, DUCK SELF-HELP PROJECT, AND AGRICULTURAL
SUPPORT FOR 1900 PEOPLE.
1 ERASER PER MONTH, FOR 12 MONTHS OF SCHOOL YEAR. CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO
72 ADULTS COMPLETING LITERACY COURSE.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN-\$9,650

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN005	NGADJMAN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION
THIS IS A CONTINUATION OF THE NGADUMAN PROGRAM ADMINISTERED
BY THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF NORTH CENTRAL JAVA. THIS IS THE SECOND YEAR OF
A FOUR YEAR PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM WILL AFFECT 7 VILLAGES IN THE NGADUMAN
AREA AND 3 VILLAGES IN BOJONEGORO WHERE THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IS
MINISTERING IN VILLAGES SIMILAR TO THOSE IN NGADUMAN. THIS FISCAL YEAR
WILL FOCUS ON FAMILY UNITS, SEEKING TO STRENGTHEN FAMILY INCOME POTENTIAL,
IMPROVE CLEANLINESS IN THE HOMES AND TRAIN MOTHERS IN BETTER HOME CARE
TECHNIQUES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN012	DIRECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY

DESCRIPTION
THIS PROJECT MAKES AVAILABLE FUNDS TO BE DISPERSED FOR
GENERAL RELIEF AID.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN019	IRIAN EARTHQUAKE REHABILITATION

DESCRIPTION
TO AID REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF THE IRIAN JAYA
EARTHQUAKE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN020	KALIMAS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION
TO RESETTLE 160 INDIGENT FAMILIES OVER A 3-YEAR PERIOD,
PROVIDING FOOD, MATERIAL ASSISTANCE, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING SO THAT EACH
FAMILY WILL BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING AND WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMIC
GROWTH OF THE ENTIRE AREA.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN026	RBMJ MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

DESCRIPTION

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN035	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
		DESCRIPTION
		ENABLE WORLD VISION STAFF TO PREPARE SPECIAL DISASTER KITS FOR VICTIMS OF FREQUENT FLOODS, EARTHQUAKES, AND WIND DAMAGES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN036	ILU-MULIA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
		DESCRIPTION
		TO INCREASE THE HEALTH, AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL AND THE GENERAL WELFARE OF 18,000 PEOPLE LIVING IN ILU-MULIA AREA OF IRIAN JAYA THROUGH HEALTH CLINICS AND VISITATIONS AND AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN037	TAPIH HULU INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
		DESCRIPTION
		TO IMPROVE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE BY ASSISTING IN AREAS OF AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, IRRIGATION, HEALTH AND SPIRITUAL AWARENESS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN038	NEW PROJECT SURVEY
		DESCRIPTION
		TO SURVEY AND OBTAIN INFORMATION PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
INDONESIA	IDN039	RBMJ GRANT - IRIAN JAYA
		DESCRIPTION

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CNTRY ID NAME
INDONESIA IDN042 3JJONEGORO

DESCRIPTION

TO INCREASE THE COMMUNITY
AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITY, LITERACY AND GENERAL WELFARE OF
APPROXIMATELY 26 FAMILIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDONESIA IDN043 INTERNAL EXPENSES

DESCRIPTION

THIS BUDGET COVERS ALL NON-DIRECT PROJECT COSTS THAT
ARE SPECIFICALLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE R AND D MINISTRY.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDONESIA IDN044 PROJECT MANAGER TRAINING

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE A SOLID BASE OF STAFF MANAGERS TO
EFFECTIVELY MANAGE EXISTING AND PROPOSED PROJECTS THROUGH
EXTENSIVE TRAINING IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY
HEALTH.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDONESIA IDN045 SJMBAWA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY RELIEF TO SJMBAWA ISLAND
INDONESIA.

CNTRY ID NAME
INDONESIA IDN046 DANI TRIBESMEN

DESCRIPTION

TO AID 3,000
DANI TRIBESMEN IN WEST IRIAN, WHO HAVE BEEN DISLOCATED BY
UNREST IN THE AREA. MONEY WILL BE USED FOR FOOD AID AND FARMING
IMPLEMENTS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
IVORY COAST	CIVO01	WEST AFRICA ORIENTATION SEMIMAR
		DESCRIPTION
A SEMINAR IN ABIDJAN FOR CONTACT PEOPLE AND PROJECT MANAGERS IN COUNTRIES WORLD VISION IS WORKING IN. THE SEMINAR WOULD INCLUDE BASIC ORIENTATION TO WORLD VISION PHILOSOPHY, PROJECT PLANNING, PROGRAM INTEGRATION, PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, ETC.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN001	KALUKOL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM
		DESCRIPTION
ABOUT 700 STUDENTS WILL GET A NUTRITIONAL MEAL PLUS BECOME LITERATE. MOSTLY TURKANA NOMADIC PEOPLE.		

CURRENT FY FUNDING--CAN/\$9,540 /NZL-\$12,440

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN003	CHRISTIAN RURAL SERVICE
		DESCRIPTION
IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND LIVING CONDITIONS INCLUDING IMPROVEMENTS IN TECHNIQUE OR EQUIPMENT. THEY ARE MOSTLY LUYIA TRIBAL PEOPLE.		

CURRENT FY FUNDING /NZL-\$24,210

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN004	KALUKOL HOSPITAL FEEDING
		DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE FOOD RICH IN VITAMINS B, C, AND IRON TO FEED IN-PATIENTS. IT IS A 35-BED HOSPITAL. ALSO, TO PROVIDE PAY FOR FUEL AND COOKS' WAGES, AND DRY MILK FOR FEEDING MAINLY TB PATIENTS ON AN OUT-PATIENT BASIS.		

CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN-\$2,280

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN005	LJKICHOKIO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
		DESCRIPTION
8,000-10,000 PEOPLE OF THE TURKANA TRIBE. THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE A STABLE ECONOMY AND WAY OF LIFE, WITH INCREASED NUTRITION, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND TOTAL ECONOMY BASE.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN006	SOMALI LITERACY

DESCRIPTION

DEVELOP MATERIALS FOR TEACHING LITERACY TO SOMALI SPEAKING PEOPLE IN KENYA. THIS WOULD ENABLE THE SOMALIS TO READ AND WRITE IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGES AND THEN LEARN IN SWAHILI AND/OR ENGLISH.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/NZL-\$5,060 /JSA-\$5,940

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN012	S.A. VILLAGE POLYTECHNICS

DESCRIPTION

TO HELP GET 3 VILLAGE POLYTECHNICS STARTED OVER A 3 YEAR PERIOD. EACH ONE WOULD HAVE 30-100 STUDENTS YEARLY. THESE WOULD PROVIDE TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES SO STUDENTS THAT ARE UNABLE TO GO TO SECONDARY SCHOOL CAN HAVE A REASON AND MOTIVATION TO STAY IN THE RURAL AREAS WHERE THEY HAVE GROWN UP.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN016	AGJJO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

PROVIDE WATER TO 12-15 DIFFERENT PLACES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE SARE RIVER. 2 SMALL DAMS WILL BE PUT IN TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY THROUGH TURBAN POWER. A RESEARCH CENTER WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY PLANTING VARIOUS TREES, CROPS, BUYING LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND DAIRY COWS, AND BEGIN REE-KEEPING. ALSO PLANNED IS RESEARCH ON VARIOUS NEEDS IN THE DISTRICT IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS, AS WELL AS HELP WITH CATTLE DIPS, MARKETING FACILITIES ETC.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN017	MAASAI RURAL TRAINING CENTER

DESCRIPTION

THE ESTIMATED POPULATION IN THIS AREA IS 2,500 AND THEIR LAND COMPRISES ABOUT 200,000 ACRES. THEY WILL BENEFIT FROM HAVING WATER ACCESSIBLE TO THEM AS WELL AS THE ASSETS THAT COME FROM A SCHOOL, DISPENSARY AND TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN018	SAMBURU RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

DESCRIPTION

A MAIN CENTER WILL BE A DEMONSTRATION AREA FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT AND RANCHING; THIS IS TO HELP THE SAMBURU IN TERMS OF SEEING THE ASSETS OF SETTLED RANCHES INSTEAD OF THEIR NOMADIC STYLE OF LIFE. BREEDING OF RAMS AND BULLS FOR BREEDING AND TRAINING WILL BE AVAILABLE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KENYA	KEN019	MIGURI AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

A CENTER FOR TRAINING YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE, TAKING INTO

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ACCOUNT THE EXISTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN THE DISTRICT. IT WILL CONSIST OF A DEMONSTRATION PLOT WHERE THE TRAINEES RECEIVE THEIR LESSONS AT THE CENTER AND THEN APPLY THEIR SKILLS IN THEIR OWN PLOTS AT HOME.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN020 NGELANI RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

DESCRIPTION

THE PROJECT IS A 2-YEAR COURSE OF STUDY FOR 40 STUDENTS, WHO WILL BE PREPARED THROUGH THIS SCHOOLING IN SKILLS OF MASONRY, CARPENTRY, AGRICULTURE, HOME SCIENCE AND SOCIAL WORK.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN021 ZOMBE WATER PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

PUTTING A WATER CELL INTO THE RIVER BED SO THAT WATER CAN BE PUMPED FROM THE RIVER BED TO THIS AREA TO PROVIDE WATER TO ALL THE SCHOOLS AND SOME FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE. THERE ARE 300 STUDENTS AND 20 TEACHERS IN THE SECONDARY BOARDING SCHOOL, 200 STUDENTS IN THE PRIMARY DAY SCHOOL AND ABOUT 400 LOCAL PEOPLE WHO WOULD BENEFIT FROM THIS WATER SUPPLY. THEY PLAN TO PUMP AT 8 HOURS A DAY, 12 GALLONS A MINUTE.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN022 KAPENGURIA VILLAGE POLYTECHNIC

DESCRIPTION

AN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER AND 3 TRAINEES WILL MAKE AND SELL OX DRAWN IMPLEMENTS, SUCH AS PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, PLANTERS AND CARTS, ALS HAND TOOLS(JEMMES, WHEEL-BARROWS, ETC.). THEIR USE AND MAINTENANCE WILL ALSO BE TAUGHT AND DEMONSTRATED TO LOCAL FARMERS. AN INSTRUCTOR/ CONTRACTOR, WHOSE SALARY WOULD DEPEND LARGELY ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE, WOULD BE EMPLOYED TO PROVIDE AN OX-CULTIVATION HIRE SERVICE TO LOCAL FARMERS. A SMALL STORE AT THE MULTI-PURPOSE TRAINING CENTER WILL BE A SOURCE OF SUPPLY OF TOOLS, PLOUGH SPARES, INSECTICIDES, NOT ALREADY AVAILABLE.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN024 KIMA DAMS

DESCRIPTION

PROVIDE DAMS FOR IRRIGATION OF FARMS; DRINKING WATER FOR PEOPLE AND THEIR ANIMALS.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN035 MASI EWUASO

DESCRIPTION

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN036 MASI OLTEPES
DESCRIPTION

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN043 JKAMBANI TREE PLANTING
DESCRIPTION
ESTABLISHMENT OF 10 TREE NURSERIES (BOTH TIMBER AND FRUIT
VARIETIES) IN KITUI AND MACHAKOS DISTRICTS, AN AREA OF KENYA
WHICH IS PLAGUED BY INCONSISTENT RAINFALL.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN044 KIJABE COMMUNITY HEALTH
DESCRIPTION
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS
TO IMPROVE AND ENLARGE THE PRESENT COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM
IN AND AROUND THE KIJABE MEDICAL CENTRE. THIS WOULD ENCOMPASS
ALL THE AREAS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, CHILD HEALTH CARE (UNDER 5'S
NUTRITION, SANITATION, PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, AND FAMILY
PLANNING.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN045 NGERE RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DESCRIPTION
THIS IS AN AGRICULTURAL PROJECT
WHICH WILL DEVELOP TRAINING PLOTS, PROVIDE MILLING SERVICES,
PROVIDE GRAIN SEEDS, AND TRAIN ABOUT 50 STUDENTS YEARLY
IN AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION WORK.

CNTRY ID NAME
KENYA KEN046 NJAYA MILL GRINDER
DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE MILLING SERVICES TO SEVERAL
COMMUNITIES.

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CNTRY ID NAME
 KENYA KEN048 MT. ELGON CENTER
 DESCRIPTION
 TO TRAIN PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY IN
 AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT, LAND REGENERATION AND LITERACY.

CNTRY ID NAME
 KENYA KEN049 OKUTO VILLAGE POLYTECHNIC
 DESCRIPTION
 TO TRAIN PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVERS
 IN AGRICULTURE SO THAT THEY CAN IMPROVE THEIR FAMILY FARMS
 AND PRODUCE GOOD INCOME.

CNTRY ID NAME
 KENYA KEN050 KIJABE COMMUNITY H. NURSING SCHOOL
 DESCRIPTION
 THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO ASSIST IN THE
 DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES TRAINING PROGRAM
 AT KIJABE AND TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF ITS PUBLIC HEALTH
 TRAINING TO STUDENTS AS WELL AS THE LOCAL PEOPLE.

CNTRY ID NAME
 KENYA KEN051 C.I.T.C.
 DESCRIPTION
 TO HELP DESTITUTE OR LESS FORTUNATE BOYS
 BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 23 BE TAUGHT INDUSTRIAL AND
 COMMERCIAL SKILLS SO THAT THEY CAN MAKE A LIVING FOR THEMSELVES
 IN THE FUTURE.

CNTRY ID NAME
 KENYA KEN053 VOCATIONAL TRAINING
 DESCRIPTION
 TO PROVIDE CERTAIN
 SELECTED CHILD CARE PROJECTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN SMALL
 COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. THE PEOPLE WHO ARE SELECTED WILL BE
 TRAINED IN CLOTH MAKING AND FOR WEAVING TRADE.

CNTRY ID NAME
 KENYA KEN061 MATONYOK RURAL TRAINING CENTER
 DESCRIPTION
 TO ESTABLISH A RURAL TRAINING CENTER FOR MAASAI
 EVANGELISTS/EDUCATION MOTIVATORS. THESE PEOPLE WILL MOTIVATE
 MAASAI VILLAGERS TO SELL THEIR SHEEP AND GOATS TO BUILD
 PRIMARY SCHOOLS. THE CENTER WILL PROVIDE A BUILDING TEAM TO
 ASSIST IN CONSTRUCTION.

CNTRY ID NAME
 KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR001 WORLD VISION VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
 DESCRIPTION
 OBJECTIVE OF THIS SCHOOL IS TO GIVE SUCH VOCATIONAL TRAINING
 TO ABOUT 70 GIRLS SO THAT THEY MAY FIND JOBS IN SOCIETY AND BECOME
 SELF-SUPPORTING.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/USA-\$19,200

CNTRY ID NAME
 KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR002 WORLD VISION SPECIAL SKIN CLINIC
 DESCRIPTION
 AN ON-GOING WORLD VISION EFFORT FOR LEPROSY TREATMENT,
 PROPHYLACTIC CARE, AND LEPROSY EDUCATION.

CURRENT FY FUNDING: CAN-\$30,000

CNTRY ID NAME
 KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR006 YO KWANG VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
 DESCRIPTION
 ON-GOING WORLD VISION SCHOOL FOR SPONSORED CHILDREN; THE AIM
 IS TO GIVE VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR OLDER CHILDREN IN WORLD VISION
 ORPHANAGES THROUGHOUT KOREA, ALSO TO GIVE CHILDREN (AGES 16-20 YEARS OLD)
 OF POOR FAMILIES VOCATIONAL TRAINING. THE SCHOOL RECRUITS 240 STUDENTS
 YEARLY.

CURRENT FY FUNDING: AUS-\$4,000. NZL-\$2,000

CNTRY ID NAME
 KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR007 CHUNG NAM VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
 DESCRIPTION
 AN ON-GOING ANNUAL GRANT OF \$6,000 IS PROVIDED TO THIS
 VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL LOCATED IN TAEJUN CITY, CHOONG NAM. IT TRAINS
 180 NEEDY CHILDREN AND ORPHANS IN 6 DIFFERENT SECTIONS. THESE NEW EXPERTS
 WILL BE GOOD MANPOWER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA. CHILDREN FROM W.V.
 ORPHANAGES AND WIDOWS' HOMES WHO ARE ABOVE 15 YEARS OF AGE AND AT LEAST
 PRIMARY SCHOOL GRADUATES OR MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO DID NOT GO TO HIGH
 SCHOOL BECAUSE OF POVERTY WILL BE BENEFITED BY THIS PROJECT.

CURRENT FY FUNDING: CAN-\$6,000

CNTRY ID NAME
 KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR017 WORLD VISION CHILDREN'S CLINIC

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DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE FREE CURATIVE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICAL CARE FOR 4600 WORLD VISION SPONSORED CHILDREN IN SEOUL.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR018	WORLD VISION TAEGU CHILDREN'S CLINIC

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE FREE CURATIVE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICAL CARE FOR 5,000 CHILDREN IN THE KYONG NAM AND KYONG PUK PROVINCES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR019	CHILD RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE FOLLOW UP SUPPORT FOR 1,250 CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY SPONSORED BY WORLD VISION WHOSE PARENTS HAVING ONCE SUFFERED FROM LEPROSY ARE TOO POOR TO AFFORD SCHOOLING FOR THE CHILDREN.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR020	DIRECTOR'S CONTINGENCY

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE THE FIELD DIRECTOR WITH FUNDS TO ASSIST IN EMERGENCIES AND NEEDS OF IMMEDIATE CONCERNS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR021	DEVELOPMENT GENERAL

DESCRIPTION

TO ENSURE THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 37 RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THROUGH OPERATION OF OFFICE AND TWO STAFF TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE, INSPECTION AND REPORTING.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR022	WORLD VISION MUSIC INSTITUTE

DESCRIPTION

TO TRAIN CHILDREN IN VOICE AND DANCE TO

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PARTICIPATE IN WORLD VISION ACTIVITIES AND FOR POSSIBLE VOCATIONS IN THEIR ADULT YEARS. THESE CHILDREN HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE TALENT AND DESIRE FOR SUCH TRAINING, BUT ARE FINANCIALLY INCAPABLE OF RECEIVING IT WITHOUT HELP. THIS PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE THEM WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS WELL.

CNTRY ID NAME
KCREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR023 NAK SAN HEN RAISING
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME
SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF HENS, CAGES AND FEED.

CNTRY ID NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR024 AE DU COW RAISING
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME
SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.

CNTRY ID NAME
KCREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR025 DAE DONG COW RAISING
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME
SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.

CNTRY ID NAME
KCREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR026 DUCK CHON HEN RAISING
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME
SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF HENS, CAGES,
AND FEED.

CNTRY ID NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOR027 SUNG SAENG COW RAISING
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME
SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KJRO28	YUNG NAK COW RAISING
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR029	YEOM KWANG HEN RAISING
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF HENS, CAGES, AND FEED.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR030	SUNG JA COW RAISING
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR031	JOONG SAENG COW RAISING
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR032	SHIN CHON COW RAISING
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.		

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR033	NAH JONG COW RAISING
		DESCRIPTION
		TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME
		SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR034	KUH CHANG COW RAISING
		DESCRIPTION
		TO ASSIST FORMER LEPROSY PATIENTS TO BECOME
		SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF COWS AND FEED.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR035	SO HAE COW FATTENING
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR036	HO HAE COW FATTENING
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR037	DAE MYUNG HEN RAISING
		DESCRIPTION

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR038	JUNG AE COW FATTENING
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR039	YU CHUN PIG FATTENING
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR040	YO KWANG VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR041	TREE PROJECT
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
LEBANON	LBN001	OMA VILLAGE DWELLING REHABILITATION
		DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE AID TO FAMILIES WHO WANT TO REBUILD OR REPAIR		
WAR DAMAGED HOUSING IN THE VILLAGES AND RURAL AREAS OF BEIRUT.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
MALAWI	MWI001	MEDICINE FOR MALAWI

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DESCRIPTION

PROVIDE MEDICINE TO
30 DISPENSARIES RUN BY THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

CNTRY ID NAME
MALI MLI001 KAYES WELL PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

CONSTRUCTION OF 10 WELLS IN AS MANY VILLAGES IN THE KAYES
REGION.
A NEEDY POPULATION NEARER TO THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE. THIS IS PART OF A
PROJECT TOTAL OF 47 WELLS, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE PROPOSED AT A LATER TIME.

CURRENT FY FUNDING: CAN-\$25,000. NZL-\$12,500

CNTRY ID NAME
MALI MLI005 KENIEKENIEKO AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

DESCRIPTION

TO TRAIN VILLAGE PEOPLE OF THIS AREA IN
TRACTION FARMING, ALSO TO HELP THEM UPGRADE THEIR PRESENT
METHODS OF FARMING.

CNTRY ID NAME
MALTA NAM002 ANGOLAN REFUGEE RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE TENTS FOR ANGOLAN REFUGEES
WHO ARE ARRIVING IN KAVANGU, NAMIBIA.

CNTRY ID NAME
MEXICO LAM042 JOSHUA YOUNG MOTHERS SEWING CENTER

DESCRIPTION

CNTRY ID NAME
MEXICO LAM043 JOQUICINGO KNITTING CENTER

DESCRIPTION

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	CNTRY	ID	NAME
MEXICO		LAM044	CHRIST GOSPEL BIBLE INSTITUTE
			DESCRIPTION

	CNTRY	ID	NAME
MEXICO		LAM045	MORELOS CHICKEN AND RABBIT PROJECT
			DESCRIPTION

	CNTRY	ID	NAME
MEXICO		LAM047	ALTIPLANO MEXICANO
			DESCRIPTION

	CNTRY	ID	NAME
MEXICO		LAM059	GENERAL CRAFT CENTER SUPPLY
			DESCRIPTION

	CNTRY	ID	NAME
MEXICO		LAM060	EL SOL GLASS CRAFT CENTER
			DESCRIPTION

MEXICO CENTRY

ID NAME
LAM061 LEATHER GOODS CRAFT CENTER
DESCRIPTION

MEXICO CENTRY

ID NAME
LAM062 WOOD AND CRAFT CENTER
DESCRIPTION

MEXICO CENTRY

ID NAME
LAM063 PAPER MACHE CRAFT CENTER
DESCRIPTION

MEXICO CENTRY

ID NAME
LAM064 ART METAL AND PALM CRAFT CENTER
DESCRIPTION

MEXICO CENTRY

ID NAME
MEX001 TIJUANA FAMILIES
DESCRIPTION
A PROJECT TO ASSIST THE FAMILIES OF THE
METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER BY PROVIDING TEMPORARY
FOOD, CLOTHING AND HEALTH CARE TO 40 FAMILIES.

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
NO COUNTRY LISTED	CSK001	AID TO CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PASTORS
		DESCRIPTION
		TO HELP CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PASTORS' FAMILIES UNDER SEVERE ECONOMIC STRESS WITH AN OCCASIONAL CASH GIFT.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
NO COUNTRY LISTED	ROM001	ROMANIA EARTHQUAKE
		DESCRIPTION
		TO PROVIDE RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN 1977.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
NO COUNTRY LISTED	YUG003	AID TO SKOPJE METHODIST CHURCH
		DESCRIPTION
		TO AID THE EARTHQUAKE DESTROYED <1963> METHODIST CHURCH IN SKOPJE WITH ITS FINAL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PERU	PER001	BILINGUAL EDUCATION
		DESCRIPTION
		AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WITH THE QUECHUA INDIANS CENTERED IN CUZCO PERU.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL008	DIRECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY
		DESCRIPTION
		TO BE USED AT THE FIELD DIRECTOR'S DISCRETION TO REACT IMMEDIATELY TO EMERGENCY OR DISASTER NEEDS WHILE AWAITING HEADQUARTER'S RESPONSE TO CABLE REQUEST FOR FULL NECESSARY ASSISTANCE FROM WVI CONTINGENCY FUND.

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL011	SAPANG PALAY NUTRITION/MOTHERCRAFT
		DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE NECESSARY TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, AND MATERIALS TO 10 SELECTED FAMILY-TO-FAMILY-CHILDCARE PROJECTS (IN ADDITION TO THE 10 OF 1975/76). THIS WILL ENABLE 1300 FAMILIES TO RECEIVE A 50% INCREASE IN INCOME. MANY OF THE ADULTS IN FF-CC PROJECTS ARE UNEMPLOYED AND THE LIMITED ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT ARE THEIR ONLY SOURCE OF A WORTHWHILE VCCATION.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL021	BACUD BAYAN BARRIO
		DESCRIPTION

TO DEVELOP THIS COMMUNITY BY PROVIDING WATER, NUTRITION, HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE THAT WILL ENABLE THEM TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY SEPTEMBER 1979.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL022	VALLE CRUZ BARRIO
		DESCRIPTION

TO DEVELOP THIS COMMUNITY BY PROVIDING WATER, NUTRITION, HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE THAT WILL ENABLE THEM TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY SEPT 1979.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL023	LABANGAN BARRIO
		DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE POTABLE WATER TO 60 FAMILIES (350 PEOPLE) IN BARRIO LABANGAN THAT WILL BE ADEQUATE FOR DRINKING PURPOSES AND TO ASSIST THEM IN REGENERATING THEIR SWAMPY AND PEATY LAND SO AS TO ENABLE THEM TO UTILIZE THE AREA FOR FOOD PRODUCTION. PROVIDE HEALTH AND DENTAL CARE TO THE 60 FAMILIES OF THE BARRIO TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF SERIOUS DISEASES BY 25% IN THE FIRST YEAR.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL024	JJMARAO BARRIO
		DESCRIPTION

TO DEVELOP THIS COMMUNITY BY PROVIDING WATER, NUTRITION, HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE THAT WILL ENABLE THEM TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY JANUARY, 1979. TO PROVIDE MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE TO THE PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY BY WORKING WITH THE ABWE BETHEL BAPTIST HOSPITAL (PALAWAN). THIS IS AIMED AT REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS AND DISEASE BY 50% BY THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL025	BUYATA TRIBAL

DESCRIPTION

TO HAVE POTABLE WATER SUPPLY OF 5 GALLONS PER FAMILY PER DAY WITHIN 1 YEAR BY TAPPING A STREAM. RAISE THE STANDARD OF HEALTH BY 20% BY 1/78 THROUGH WEEKLY, SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE. REDUCE INCIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION BY 15% EACH YEAR THROUGH A SYSTEMATIC FEEDING AND NUTRITION PROGRAM. INCREASE BY 50% THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES THROUGH A GREEN REVOLUTION PROGRAM. HAVE 10% OF THE MOTHERS AS ACCEPTORS OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY 1/78 AND BY 30% BY 1/79. REDUCE THE MORBIDITY RATE BY 25% BY 1/78.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL026 JDYONG TRIBAL

DESCRIPTION

TO HAVE POTABLE WATER SUPPLY OF 5 GALLONS PER FAMILY PER DAY WITHIN 1 YEAR BY TAPPING A STREAM. RAISE THE STANDARD OF HEALTH BY 20% BY 1/78 THROUGH WEEKLY, SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE. REDUCE INCIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION BY 15% EACH YEAR THROUGH A SYSTEMATIC FEEDING AND NUTRITION PROGRAM. INCREASE BY 50% THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES THROUGH A GREEN REVOLUTION PROGRAM. HAVE 10% OF THE MOTHERS AS ACCEPTORS OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY 1/78 AND BY 30% BY 1/79. REDUCE THE MORBIDITY RATE BY 25% BY 1/78.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL027 LIPUGA TRIBAL

DESCRIPTION

THIS WILL ENABLE THESE PRIMITIVE PEOPLE TO OVERCOME THEIR ANNUAL PERIODS OF STARVATION BY PRODUCING MORE FOOD FOR CONSUMPTION. 20 HECTARES WILL BE CLEARED AND CULTIVATED FOR CONTINUOUS FARMING PURPOSES ALSO A SUPPLY OF ADEQUATE WATER FOR 10 HECTARES OF PADDY FIELDS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE BY CONSTRUCTING A DAM. MALNUTRITION WILL BE ELIMINATED BY 12/78. INTRODUCE FAMILY PLANNING TO 15 FAMILIES BY 10/77. CONDUCT WEEKLY NUTRITION AND EDUCATIONAL LECTURES AND TRAINING SESSIONS FOR THE PARENTS FROM 9/77.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL028 HANJ-NUO TRIBAL

DESCRIPTION

THERE ARE 75 FAMILIES (500 PEOPLE) WHO WILL BENEFIT AND PARTICIPATE. THE FATHERS WILL PARTICIPATE BY PROVIDING LABOR, AND ATTEND TRAINING FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES AND ANIMAL DISPERSAL. THE MOTHERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN PURCHASING, BUDGETING, COOKING, AND PREPARING FOOD FOR THE NUTRITION PROGRAM. ALSO THEY WILL ATTEND MOTHERCRAFT TRAINING ON PROPER NUTRITION, FAMILY PLANNING, HOME MANAGEMENT AND OTHER INCOME GENERATING TRADES LIKE FOOD PRESERVATION, SEWING AND HANDICRAFT. EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILIES WILL BE PROVIDED MEDICAL AND DENTAL ASSISTANCE.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL029 SAN ANTONIO BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PRODUCE ENOUGH FOOD LOCALLY TO MEET THE CONSUMER DEMANDS OF THIS POOR COMMUNITY AND BRING SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY SEPT 1979, BY: PROVIDING WATER FROM A DEEP WELL; SUCCESSFULLY HARVESTING 6 NEW SPECIES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES; RAISE THE PRODUCTION OF EXISTING CROPS 100% BY AUG/78 AND 150% BY AUG/79; RAISE 100 FARM ANIMALS FOR MEAT PRODUCTION; RAISE THE STANDARD OF HEALTH AND LIVING 50% BY AUG/79. THIS WILL AFFECT DIRECTLY 750 PERSONS AND INDIRECTLY 20000 PERSONS.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL030 ARAGIAT BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

200 FATHERS WILL BE FIRST TO WORK ON THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

AND THEN THE REST OF THE FAMILY IN THE PLANTING AND HARVESTING. THE MOTHERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN A NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR THEIR CHILDREN AS WELL AS IN FAMILY PLANNING. THE WHOLE FAMILY WILL ATTEND COMMUNITY FUNCTIONS ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO31 TRAINING AND PROJECT SURVEY
DESCRIPTION

TRAIN ALL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT STAFF TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF OUR PROJECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES (7 PEOPLE). TRAIN PROJECT MANAGERS SO THEY ARE CAPABLE OF IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT MILESTONES AND CONTINUING THE SUPERVISION OF THE PROJECT EFFECTIVELY (15 PEOPLE).

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO36 SIVILI BARRIO
DESCRIPTION

TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE IN THIS BARRIO TO REACH SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY PROVISION OF ADEQUATE WATER, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD SUPPLY AND INCREASED INCOME. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WILL BE CENTERED AROUND ITS EXISTING SKILLS AND WILL SEEK TO IMPROVE THESE SKILLS THROUGH BETTER EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO37 JBAU TRIBAL
DESCRIPTION

TO IMPROVE THE AGRICULTURAL AND MEDICAL METHODS OF THESE ECONOMICALLY ISOLATED PEOPLE THROUGH ASSISTANCE IN EDUCATION, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION. SANITATION, WATER SUPPLY, HOJSE REPAIRS, HEALTHCARE, CLOTHING.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO38 VILLAR TRIBAL
DESCRIPTION

TO IMPROVE THE AGRICULTURAL AND MEDICAL METHODS OF THESE ECONOMICALLY ISOLATED PEOPLE THROUGH ASSISTANCE IN EDUCATION, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO39 MORAZA TRIBAL
DESCRIPTION

TO IMPROVE THE AGRICULTURAL AND MEDICAL METHODS OF THESE ECONOMICALLY ISOLATED PEOPLE THROUGH ASSISTANCE IN EDUCATION, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION.

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL040 ILIN ISLAND	
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF THESE ISLANDS IN A PROGRAM OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASE THE FAMILY INCOME BY SUBSIDIZING THE EXISTING FISHING INDUSTRY.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL041 AMBJLONG ISLAND	
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF THESE ISLANDS IN A PROGRAM OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASE THE FAMILY INCOME BY SUBSIDIZING THE EXISTING FISHING INDUSTRY.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL042 RIZAL BARRIO	
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE TO REACH SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY PROVISION OF ADEQUATE WATER, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD SUPPLY AND INCREASED INCOME. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WILL BE CENTERED AROUND ITS EXISTING SKILLS AND WILL SEEK TO IMPROVE THESE SKILLS THROUGH BETTER EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL043 CALACUASAN TRIBAL	
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST THIS PRIMITIVE TRIBE ESTABLISH MORE PRODUCTIVE FARMING METHODS AND REDUCE SEVERE MALNUTRITION AND HEALTH PROBLEMS.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL044 TAGBAE TRIBAL	
	DESCRIPTION	
TO ASSIST THIS TRIBE TO ESTABLISH MORE PRODUCTIVE FARMING METHODS AND REDUCE SEVERE MALNUTRITION AND HEALTH PROBLEMS.		

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO45 PANJANON ISLAND
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE IN A PROGRAM
OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASE THE FAMILY INCOME
BY SUBSIDIZING THE EXISTING FISHING INDUSTRY.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO46 TAYTAY BARRIO
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE TO REACH
SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY PROVISION OF ADEQUATE WATER, MEDICAL
CARE, FOOD SUPPLY AND INCREASED INCOME. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
WILL BE CENTERED AROUND ITS EXISTING SKILLS AND WILL SEEK TO
IMPROVE THESE SKILLS THROUGH BETTER EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO47 BAWJ BARRIO
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE TO REACH SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY
PROVISION OF ADEQUATE WATER, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD SUPPLY AND
INCREASED INCOME. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH BARRIO
WILL BE CENTERED AROUND ITS EXISTING SKILLS AND WILL SEEK
TO IMPROVE THESE SKILLS THROUGH BETTER EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO48 CABANGAHAN BARRIO
DESCRIPTION
TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE TO REACH
SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY PROVISION OF ADEQUATE WATER, MEDICAL
CARE, FOOD SUPPLY AND INCREASED INCOME. THE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT WILL BE CENTERED AROUND ITS EXISTING SKILLS AND
WILL SEEK TO IMPROVE THESE SKILLS THROUGH BETTER EQUIPMENT
AND TRAINING.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHLO49 BANGJANGAR BARRIO
DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED
PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME
SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH,
WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME
GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

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CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL050 TANGADAN BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE
LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT
THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY,
FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL051 MASUC BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED
PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME
SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER
SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION
CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL052 INABAN BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE
LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT
THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD
PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL053 VICAROS BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT,
NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS
TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH,
WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION
CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL054 GARCIA HILL

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT,
NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS
TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH,
WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION
CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL055 BIVALONAN BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHL056 LINGAYEN BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHL057 MUNDZ BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHL058 BONGABON BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHL059 TALABUTAB BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENT, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHL060 NATIVIDAD BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE

LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION, AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL061	SAN PASCUAL BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL062	BINAJANGAN ISLAND

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL063	HERMOSA BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL064	CIRCUMFERENTIAL BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
PHILIPPINES	PHL065	REAL BARRIO

DESCRIPTION
TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH,

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WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL066 INFANTA BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL067 LUMBAN BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL068 VICTORY BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL069 TUYAN BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
PHILIPPINES PHL070 CANSUJONG BARRIO

DESCRIPTION

TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

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CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHLO71 TUNGKOP BARRIO
 DESCRIPTION
 TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE
 LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT
 THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD
 PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHLO72 CANELAR BARRIO
 DESCRIPTION
 TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS,
 NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO
 BECOME SELF-RELIANT THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER
 SUPPLY, FOOD PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION
 CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 PHILIPPINES PHLO73 LUMBAYAO BARRIO
 DESCRIPTION
 TO ENABLE THESE INDIGENOUS, NON-SPONSORED PEOPLE
 LIVING NEAR 25 EXISTING FF-CC PROJECTS TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT
 THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, FOOD
 PRODUCTION, EDUCATION AND INCOME GENERATION CAPABILITIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
 SENEGAL SEN004 FINNISH LUTHERAN WELLS
 DESCRIPTION
 TO HELP DIG 100 WELLS IN A VERY NEEDY AREA OF SENEGAL OVER A
 2 YEAR PERIOD. AT LEAST 20,000 PEOPLE WOULD BENEFIT AND PROBABLY UP TO
 50,000.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/NZL-\$82,870

CNTRY ID NAME
 SENEGAL SEN006 SERERE LITERACY PROJECT
 DESCRIPTION
 THE FINISH LUTHERANS HAVE STARTED A LITERACY PROJECT.
 THIS WILL ENABLE THEM TO CONTINUE THIS PROJECT TRAINING TEACHERS
 OR ENABLERS TO GO OUT INTO THE VILLAGES TO TEACH READING.

CNTRY ID NAME
SENEGAL SEN007 E . SENEGAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DESCRIPTION

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THE BANTANTINTING REGION OF EAST SENEGAL BY INCREASING FJDD PRODUCTION AND PROVIDING TRAINING AND WORK FOR 500 PEOPLE UNDER THE AGE OF THIRTY IN TWO YEARS.

CNTRY ID NAME
SENEGAL SEN008 LA COLOMBE VOCATIONAL TRAINING
DESCRIPTION

TO TRAIN YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE NORMALLY JUST ROAMING THE STREETS A SIMPLE TRADE TO HELP THEM LIVE A BETTER LIFE. THIS WILL INVOLVE AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND CARPENTRY.

CNTRY ID NAME
SIERRA LEONE SLE002 RICE GROWING PROJECT
DESCRIPTION

A THREE YEAR PROJECT TO ESTABLISH IMPROVED RICE CULTIVATION ON 400-500 ACRES IN NORTHERN SIERRA LEONE.

CNTRY ID NAME
SRI LANKA (CEYLON) LKA001 RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS
DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE TO FIFTEEN RURAL VILLAGES ASSISTANCE IN IMPROVING FOOD PRODUCTION AND MARKETING, LIVING AND SANITATION CONDITIONS, EDUCATION AND NUTRITION FOR CHILDREN, AND THE OVERALL ABILITY TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT.

CNTRY ID NAME
SRI LANKA (CEYLON) LKA002 PUTTUR INTEGRATED PROGRAM
DESCRIPTION

THROUGH THE USE OF AN EXISTING MISSIONARY CENTER, PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN FARM METHODS AND PROVISION OF BASIC FARM EQUIPMENT ENABLES 1,000 FAMILIES IN A RADIUS OF THREE MILES TO BENEFIT DIRECTLY FROM THE CENTER AND ITS PROGRAMS.

CNTRY ID NAME
SRI LANKA (CEYLON) LKA003 KAWANKERNIE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FISHERIES

DESCRIPTION

TO ASSIST EIGHT FAMILIES TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT BY SUPPLYING FOUR SMALL FISHING BOATS AND NETS. THIS WILL ENABLE THEM TO BE INDEPENDENT OF HIGH EQUIPMENT RENTS FORCED ON THEM BY THE LOCAL MERCHANTS AND IMPROVE THEIR MEAGER INCOMES.

COUNTRY	ID	NAME
SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	LKA004	SLAVE ISLAND IMPROVEMENT
		DESCRIPTION
		IN AN AREA OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORK CENTER TO PRODUCE SPICES AND CONDIMENTS FOR LOCAL SALE. THE INCOME GENERATED FROM THE SALE WILL ASSIST IN IMPROVING THE LIVING STANDARDS AND CONDITIONS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN IN THE PROJECT.

COUNTRY	ID	NAME
SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	LKA005	RELIEF
		DESCRIPTION
		TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO 750 DISPLACED SHANTY DWELLERS THROUGH FEEDING PROGRAMS, SHELTER IMPROVEMENTS, AND SANITATION UPGRADING.

COUNTRY	ID	NAME
SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	LKA006	DIRECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY
		DESCRIPTION
		TO PROVIDE THE FIELD DIRECTOR WITH FUNDS TO RESPOND IMMEDIATELY TO EMERGENCY AND DISASTER PENDING ASSISTANCE FROM WVI.

COUNTRY	ID	NAME
SUDAN	SDN001	RJMBEK COMMUNITY HEALTH
		DESCRIPTION
		IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE TOWN OF RUMBEK AND THE SURROUNDING AREA THROUGH WATER DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT, LITERACY WORK, HANDICRAFTS INSTRUCTION, PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, HEALTH EDUC., CHILD CARE, AND ASSISTANCE IN THE OPERATION OF THE DISTRICT HOSPITAL. WORLD VISION WILL HELP TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO PURCHASE HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT, LANDROVER AND MOTORCYCLE, BUILDING FURNISHINGS, MEDICINE, ETC. FOR 310,000 PEOPLE.
		CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN-\$20,000/NZL-\$15,000/USA-\$65,000

COUNTRY	ID	NAME
SUDAN	SDN003	THEIT MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE
		DESCRIPTION
		TRAIN IN BASIC PROCEDURES OF HYGIENE AND CHILD CARE. AFTER

2 YEARS THEY HOPE TO HAVE VACCINATED ALL PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN WITHIN THE 20 MILE RADIUS OF THIET. ALSO ANOTHER FACET OF THIS PROJECT IS TO ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE REPORTING PROCEDURES USING TRIBAL CHIEFS TO INSURE ALL PREGNANT WOMEN ARE ATTENDED TO BY LEGITIMATE MIDWIVES AND TO INSURE ALL NEWBORN INFANTS ARE EXPOSED TO FULL VACCINATION PROCEDURES. THIS PROJECT WILL BENEFIT MORE THAN 5,000 PEOPLE DIRECTLY.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
SUDAN	SDN007	JUBA CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY CENTER

DESCRIPTION
THIS IS A FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FOR A CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY CENTER WHICH WILL SERVE AS A TRAINING CENTER FOR HEALTH CARE, LITERACY, HCMEMAKING, BIBLE STUDY.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
SUDAN	SDN008	FURNISHINGS FOR MUNDRI

DESCRIPTION
THIS WOULD PROVIDE A TRAINING WORKSHOP IN MUNDRI FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN CARPENTRY. THEY WILL BE TRAINED TO MAKE SCHOOL FURNISHINGS FOR 4,320 STUDENTS AND 26 TEACHERS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
SUDAN	SDN009	RUMBK AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

DESCRIPTION
A FARM MANAGED BY REV. MAKDI WILL BE USED FOR DEMONSTRATION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL METHODS AND OXEN PLOUGHING. THEY WILL PLANT FRUIT TREES, VEGETABLES AND OTHER SEEDS TO PROVIDE NUTRITIONAL GOODS FOR THE COMMUNITY. THE VILLAGERS WILL WORK ON THE FARM AND BENEFIT IN THE WAGES RECEIVED. THE FARM AND PROJECT IS LOCATED ON 70 ACRES OF LAND 3 MILES OUT OF RUMBK.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
SUDAN	SDN012	BOMA COMMUNITY HEALTH

DESCRIPTION
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR THE DISTRICT, TRAINING OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE IN SIMPLE HEALTH CARE METHODS, THE BUILDING OF AN AIRSTRIP.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
SUDAN	SDN013	ACROSS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S SALARY

DESCRIPTION
FIFTY PERCENT OF COMPENSATION FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE AFRICA COMMITTEE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE SOUTHERN SUDAN (ACROSS).

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
TANZANIA	TZA006	MVUMI HOSPITAL COMMUNITY HEALTH DESCRIPTION
A FOUR YEAR PROGRAM OF THE MVUMI HOSPITAL TO INCREASE THE VILLAGE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DODOMA AREA OF TANZANIA.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
TANZANIA	TZA007	KILACHA PRODUCTION AND TRAINING CENTER DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
TANZANIA	TZA008	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM SURVEY DESCRIPTION
TO FUND AN AGRICULTURAL STUDY OF THE DODOMA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION SO AS TO PREPARE A DETAILED PLAN FOR A THREE YEAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR THE REGION.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA002	VOCATIONAL TRAINING DESCRIPTION
TO ESTABLISH EIGHT VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS IN VILLAGES IN N.E. THAILAND; PROVIDING TRAINING TO 200 PEOPLE IN SEWING, COOKING, TINSMITH, WEAVING, AND HAIRDRESSING.		

CURRENT FY FUNDING: AUS-\$13,700. CAN-\$2,000. NZL-\$5,000.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA003	UBON VOCATIONAL TRAINING DESCRIPTION
TO TRAIN 150 WOMEN/YEARLY IN SEWING, HAIRDRESSING, AND INTERIOR DECORATION. THE WIDOWS PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROGRAM ARE MOSTLY FROM FAMILIES WHERE CHILDREN ARE SPONSORED.		

CURRENT FY FUNDING: CAN-\$10,800

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA004	ROI-ED SILKWORM PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

TO ESTABLISH 2 SILK RAISING AND WEAVING CENTERS; 1 IN EACH OF 2 N.E. VILLAGES IN THAILAND TO ASSIST 50 FAMILIES. THE VILLAGE NAMES ARE BAN DOO AND BAN DON GLOY.

CURRENT FY FUNDING: NZL-\$2,500. USA-\$4,700

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA005	WATER MANAGEMENT - NORTHEAST

DESCRIPTION

TO SUPPORT CONSTRUCTION OF 50 WATER WELLS FITTED WITH HAND OPERATED PUMPS IN VILLAGES IN N.E. THAILAND AND TO CONSTRUCT 4 WATER STORAGE DAMS(EARTH AND ROCK).

CURRENT FY FUNDING: CAN-\$6,000. NZL-\$6,000. USA-\$14,240.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA006	WATER MANAGEMENT - NORTH

DESCRIPTION

TO CONSTRUCT 5 WATER WELLS (WITH HAND OPERATED PUMPS) IN VILLAGES IN NORTH THAILAND; AND TO CONSTRUCT 2 WATER STORAGE DAMS(EARTH AND ROCK).

CURRENT FY FUNDING: CAN-\$4,700. NZL-\$3,000. USA-\$4,000

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA008	REFUGEE/EMERGENCY RELIEF

DESCRIPTION

RELIEF FOR REFUGEES FROM THE MED TRIBESMAN, THAI DAM, AND FOLLOWERS OF RIGHTIST LAOTIAN ARMY OFFICERS THAT ARE FLEEING BECAUSE OF FEARS THAT LAOS WILL GO THE WAY OF S. VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA015	PRANGKU RICE BANK

DESCRIPTION

TO ELIMINATE RICE SHORTAGE IN THE GROWING SEASON AND TO INCREASE 20% OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND INCOME FOR 120 FAMILIES AT PRANG KU DISTRICT, SRISAKES PROVINCE BY 3 YEARS. WORLD VISION WILL PROVIDE FINANCIAL AND EQUIPMENTS ASSISTANCE TO ESTABLISH A RICE BANK, PROVIDE A RICE TRACTOR AND ESTABLISH AND FUNCTION A FARMER COOPERATIVE.

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA016	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION
 TO SUPPORT THE POTENTIAL OF EVANGELICAL EFFORT AND ENCOURAGE THE VILLAGERS' PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT 12 COMMUNITIES IN 6 PROVINCES OF THE NORTH EASTERN AND 1 PROVINCE IN THE NORTHERN PART OF CCUNTY BY PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BJILD COMMUNITY CENTERS, FURNISHED WITH NECESSARY FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES OF BIBLES AND EVANGELISTIC MATERIALS TO THOSE 12 PROJECT TYPES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA017	CHILD RELIEF

DESCRIPTION
 TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF TUITION FOR 2,500 CHILDREN; TO PROVIDE MATERIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF UNIFORMS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES; MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA018	IN-CAMP DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION
 PROVIDE AGRICULTURAL AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN TO APPROX. 20,000 PEOPLE LIVING IN THE CHIENG KHUM, CHIENG KONG, AND BAN VINAI REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTHERN THAILAND. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT WILL PROVIDE A PARTIAL DEGREE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR THESE REFUGEES, WHICH WILL ALLOW THE PURCHASE OF ITEMS OF PERSONAL NEED AND SUPPLEMENT THE REDUCTION IN FOOD AND OTHER ASSISTANCE PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED BY THE ROYAL THAI GOV'T.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA019	SURVEY NEW PROJECTS

DESCRIPTION
 TO ANTICIPATE THE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN NEW PROJECTS. IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN SURVEYS OF POTENTIAL AREAS. THIS PROJECT IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FOR US TO DO SUCH ADEQUATE SURVEYS. WHEN DATA IS AVAILABLE IT WILL ALLOW US TO PRESENT PROVEN STATISTICS WHICH IN TURN WILL REFLECT THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROJECT. EACH SURVEY WOULD TAKE APPROX. 2 MONTHS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA024	VILLAGE AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

DESCRIPTION
 TO ENABLE 100 RURAL FAMILIES IN NORTH THAILAND TO INCREASE THEIR PRODUCTION AND INCOME BY THE INTRODUCTION OF RICE TRACTORS TO THE COMMUNITIES.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
THAILAND	THA025	THAI VILLAGE MEDICAL TRAINING PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH AWARENESS, AND PROVIDE SIMPLE SYMPTOMATIC RELIEF TO 15,000 VILLAGERS IN 50 VILLAGES THROUGH MEDICAL AID, TRAINING, AND SUPPLIES.

CNTRY ID NAME
THAILAND THA026 VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, AND EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE TO ESTABLISH FOUR VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS FOR 360 PERSONS IN SEWING OR HANDICRAFT, GENERAL HOME MANAGEMENT, AND BASIC FAMILY NUTRITION.

CNTRY ID NAME
THAILAND THA028 NORTHERN RICE BANK

DESCRIPTION

TO INCREASE BY 20% BY 1980 THE RICE PRODUCTION AND INCOME OF 150 KARIN TRIBAL FAMILIES LOCATED IN CHIENG MAI PROVINCE BY ESTABLISHING A RICE BANK.

CNTRY ID NAME
THAILAND THA030 IV-CAMP DEVELOPMENT - EAST

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND ADULT LITERACY CLASSES, MEDICAL CURATIVE AND MEDIC TRAINING SERVICES, AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY TO 5,000 INDO-CHINA REFUGEES LIVING IN FOUR CENTERS IN SOUTH AND EAST THAILAND.

CNTRY ID NAME
THAILAND THA033 LISU TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE A EVANGELISM/DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR 70 VILLAGES OF LISU TRIBAL PEOPLE IN THE HILLS OF NORTHERN THAILAND WHICH WILL INCLUDE EVERYTHING FROM HEALTH CARE AND LITERACY TRAINING TO CROP SUBSTITUTION IN ORDER TO REPLACE DEPENDENCY ON THE OPIUM MARKET.

CNTRY ID NAME
THAILAND THA034 WINTER BLANKET/CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE BLANKETS AND WARM CLOTHING TO

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APPROXIMATELY 10000 POOR VILLAGERS OF NORTHERN THAILAND.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UGANDA	UGA001	JGANDAN REFUGEE RELIEF
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UGANDA	UGA002	YOUNG FARMERS OF UGANDA
		DESCRIPTION

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO TRAIN 500 YOUNG FARMERS IN UGANDA OVER A THREE YEAR PERIOD IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND AGRICULTURE. THE PRIMARY GOAL IS TO HAVE EACH FARMER BE SELF-SUFFICIENT AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PROJECT.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UNITED STATES	USA005	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE SERVICE, INC.
		DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE A MATCHING GRANT TO UNDERWRITE A SYMPOSIUM BRING TOGETHER MISSIONARY AND USER AGENCIES TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE THEOLOGICAL BASIS AND CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH MISSION AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0003	TEYNAORE (SIGILI) DAM
		DESCRIPTION

THE BUILDING OF A DAM IN A NATURAL CATCHMENT AREA IN SIGILI VILLAGE 30 KMS. N.E. OF KINDI. THIS IS A BIG CHURCH AREA WITH 1,500 BELIEVERS. THE DAM WILL PROVIDE WATER FOR THE FARMING OF UP TO 800 FAMILIES. THE ACTUAL POPULATION IS AROUND 7,000 PEOPLE.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN-\$100,000

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0005	AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
		DESCRIPTION

TO HELP IMPROVE THE AGRICULTURAL METHODS AND THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE PRODUCE OF FARMERS WHO WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE DAM PROGRAM IN UPPER VOLTA. FARMERS WILL BE HELPED WITH SEED, FERTILIZER,

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INSECTICIDES, BETTER TOOLS, DONKEYS, PLOWS, AND CARTS. 300 HEADS OF FAMILIES IN THE 6 DISTRICTS WILL RECEIVE HELP.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/NZL-\$63,240

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0006	HELP TO INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE FOR INDIVIDUAL CHRISTIAN FARMERS WHO ARE STRATEGICALLY PLACED TO HAVE A TEACHING CENTER; HELP TO OBTAIN SUCH THINGS AS BETTER SEED, FERTILIZER, INSECTICIDES, BETTER TOOLS, DONKEYS, PLOWS, AND CARTS. IT WOULD BENEFIT 500 FAMILIES.

CURRENT FY FUNDING/CAN-\$8,500

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0011	LED JAM

DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0017	TREE FARM PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

THIS PROJECT WILL INVOLVE THE TRAINING OF THREE NURSERY MEN TO OVERSEE THE PLANTING OF 498 HECTARES OF FRUIT TREES. THE FRUIT WILL BE SOLD FOR PROFIT TO SUPPLEMENT INCOMES AND ALSO IT WILL HELP THE NUTRITION OF PEOPLE IN THAT AREA.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0018	LEGEJMA DAM

DESCRIPTION

FUNDS WILL COVER THE COST OF SURVEYS BASED ON EXPERIENCE BUILDING DAMS IN UPPER VOLTA.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0021	DEOJJGOU WELL PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

FUNDS PROVIDED TO PAY FOR THE CEMENT FOR THIS WELL.

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CNTRY	ID	NAME
UPPER VOLTA	HV0022	LEGUMA AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP
		DESCRIPTION

TO PROVIDE TRAINING FOR SOMEONE TO GO TO SCHOOL IN MATOURKOU, AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. F.E.M.E. HAS BEEN ASSURED OF A PLACE BEGINNING IN AUGUST, 1977. THE STUDIES WILL LAST A YEAR. AFTER HIS TRAINING THIS STUDENT WILL BE INVOLVED IN AN AGRICULTURAL PROJECT AROUND LEGEUMA DAM SIMILAR TO UV-1005.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR006	ANGJAN REFUGEE RELIEF
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR007	SHABA PROVINCE REFUGEE RELIEF
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR009	KIVU PROVINCE REFUGEES
		DESCRIPTION

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR011	PAUL CARLSON HOSPITAL IMELOKO
		DESCRIPTION

THE PAUL CARLSEN MEDICAL PROGRAM HOSPITAL LOCATED AT IMELOKO NEEDS A PERMANENT ROOF FOR THE TUBERCULOSIS WARD AND RAIN COVERS FOR THE HOSPITAL WALKWAYS.

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR014	CABINDAN REFUGEES
		DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO THE CABINDAN REFUGEES. BESTIDES PROVIDING RELIEF, GOODS, AGRICULTURAL TRAINING, AND PRODUCTION WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR018	NYANKUNDE CATTLE PROJECT
		DESCRIPTION
THIS PROJECT WILL PROVIDE TRAINING IN AGRICULTURAL WITH THE RAISING OF CATTLE TO UPGRADE THE PROTEIN INTAKE ALSO CROP PRODUCTION WITH BE UPGRADED.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR021	ANGOLAN REFUGEE FOOD SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
		DESCRIPTION
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PROVIDE \$35,000 OF FOOD SUPPLEMENTS TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION AND FOOD SHORTAGE PROBLEM AMONG THE ANGOLAN REFUGEES.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR022	BOUMA FLOOD - BAS-ZAIRE
		DESCRIPTION
TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO BUY FOOD AND TEMPORARY HOUSING MATERIALS FOR 3,000 PEOPLE LEFT HOMELESS IN BCMA, BAS ZAIRE.		

CNTRY	ID	NAME
ZAIRE	ZAR023	ANGOLAN REFUGEE RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM
		DESCRIPTION
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO TRANSFORM FOUR REFUGEE DISPENSARIES INTO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS AND THEIR INTEGRATION INTO ZAIRE'S RURAL HEALTH ZONE PLANNING SYSTEM, USING THE VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER PRINCIPLE FOR PROVIDING RURAL HEALTHCARE.		

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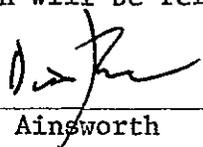
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WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION

Periodic Grant Disbursement Report
March, 1978 (12th month of the 3rd Year of This Program)
Grant No. AID/PHA-G-1087 Amendment 2
932-13-950-059-73-3259027 (1)

Amount of this Grant	\$319,028.00	
Expended this period	\$ 49,121.07	
Expended todate	\$318,808.91	
Advances outstanding to sub-grantees	--	
Anticipated expenditures next month	--	**
Cash received todate	\$318,808.91	
Cash required next month	--	

The undersigned hereby certifies: 1) that the above represents the best estimates of funds needed for expenditures to be incurred over the period described; 2) that appropriate refund or credit to the grant will be made in the event funds are not expended; 3) that appropriate refund will be made in the event of disallowance in accordance with the terms of this grant; and 4) that any interest accrued on the funds made available herein will be refunded to AID.

By 
Robert L. Ainsworth

Title: Director

Date: July 14, 1978

DT/bh

** Program completed.

WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION
 DPC - BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES
 3rd Year - 1977-1978

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	TOTAL BY CATEGORIES	BUDGETED AMOUNT
SALARIES	\$ 9,149.41	\$ 9,253.06	\$ 9,133.71	\$10,721.01	\$11,490.93	\$11,468.32	\$11,408.09	\$11,467.09	\$11,168.20	\$11,911.05	\$11,933.46	\$11,912.07	\$131,016.40	\$147,600.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT & REPAIR	175.62		421.95	18.50	423.57	758.00						2,389.03	4,186.67	8,000.00
PHOTO	4.02	45.00	32.84	12.03	157.00		225.00		54.00	103.00	9.00	380.00	1,021.89	500.00
E.D.P.	290.78	318.42	353.16	150.32	1,202.20	834.86	275.29	101.65	121.66	921.27	3,221.98	4,091.95	11,883.54	12,000.00
RESEARCH	1,302.80	960.00	2,020.80	(219.00)	440.00	554.50	112.50	261.00	326.00	90.00	198.00	292.50	6,339.10	10,000.00
TRAINING	249.22	510.62	904.27	1,009.68	18.00	17,732.49	31.40	28.69	6,714.84	3,970.89	26,758.37	25,228.17	83,156.64	66,340.00
CONSULTANTS	453.00	2,381.50	198.00	3,840.04	2,904.00	1,098.22	360.00	510.52	59.00	360.00	560.00	2,360.00	15,084.28	10,000.00
TRAVEL	7,653.70	1,553.12	1,853.56	2,083.12	4,596.35	4,821.55	1,443.50	3,488.80	350.17	9,108.16	6,472.92	107.04	43,532.03	50,000.00
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	615.72	1,104.75	1,468.71	872.45	987.71	1,315.00	865.41	833.80	949.73	6,902.42	4,312.39	2,360.27	22,588.36	14,588.00
TOTAL MONTHLY	\$19,894.27	\$16,126.47	\$16,387.00	\$18,488.15	\$22,219.76	\$38,582.94	\$14,721.19	\$16,691.55	\$19,743.60	\$33,366.79	\$53,466.12	\$49,121.01	\$318,808.91 (Total per year)	\$319,028.00 (Under Budget \$219.09)

7/14/78
 bmh

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WORLD VISION PHILIPPINES INC. R&D COUNTRY PLAN

I. General Overview of Country:

Official Name: Republic of the Philippines

A. Geography:

Area: 300,000 sq. km.

The Philippine archipelago of 7107 islands extends about 1850 km. north to south. Only eleven of the islands have areas exceeding 2600 sq. km but they comprise about 95% of the total land area and population. The larger islands are mountainous and uplands make up 65% of the total land area. Most have narrow coastal lowlands but extensive lowland areas exist only on Luzon, Mindanao, Negros and Panay. A number of active volcanoes exist and the islands are subject to destructive earthquakes.

B. Weather:

The entire archipelago lies within the tropics. The lowland areas have a yearly warm and humid climate. Rainfall is generally adequate but varies from place to place because of wind directions and the shielding effects of the mountains. On Luzon rainfall averages between 35 and 216 inches per year with the average at Manila of 82 inches. The wet season in Manila, caused by the southwest monsoon, lasts from June to November. The country is affected by an average of 15 typhoons per year with at least heavy rainfall and 5 or 6 may strike with torrential rains and destructive winds.

C. Politics/Government:

Government type: Parliamentary republic. Martial law administration since September 1972. Independence 1946. Date of constitution January 1973.

Two major parties: Nacionalista, Liberal.

Subdivisions: 67 provinces.

Stability is relatively good, sensitivity is medium to high.

Under martial law the aims and objectives of the New Society are being implemented, including land reform and reorganization of the government.

D. Population:

The Philippines has approximately 10% of the worlds population with a total of around 43 million, with about 20% of these people living in Metro Manila, the largest city. 90% of the population fit into a relatively homogeneous Christian ethnic category having been Hispanicized and to varying degrees Westernized during almost 400 years of Spanish and American rule. The other major groups include the Muslim people of south west Mindanao and the mountain forest tribes. Of the 87 native languages and dialects spoken, 8 are the mother tongue of 86% of the population. Pilipino is the national language. Approximately 85% of the population over 10 years of age are literate.

The population growth rate is one of the highest at around 2.8% per annum.

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E. Government Development Plans:

"The overriding concern of the governments' development program is the upliftment and of the living conditions of the populace". (Secretary Gerardo P. Sicat, Director-General for Economic Planning). He enumerates the following seven related goals: (1) social development through a more equitable distribution of income, wealth and opportunities, through the promotion of gainful employment and the minimization of under-employment; and through the expansion of social services; (2) self-sustained economic growth; (3) a balanced and competitive economy; (4) rural and regional development; (5) environmental stability and improved habitat; (6) harmonious and productive international relations; and (7) internal security. Many Government Departments including Military have adopted these goals for their activities.

F. Voluntary Agencies:

There are 21 international volunteer agencies actively involved in the Philippines. The activities of these agencies are detailed in the directory of the "Voluntary Agencies and Foundations Operating in the Philippines" (1976) which has been sent to W. V. I.

G. Indigenous Organizations:

There are 42 organizations who are also listed in the back of the above directory. Their activities concern various aspects of human development and together cover a very wide range of activities from individual emergency medical relief to indigenous rural community improvement.

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H. World Vision Philippines Inc.:

Other than development, W. V. is involved in Child and Family welfare, evangelism, leadership and emergency relief operations. Almost all of the activities are actually linked in some way with development.

I. Factors Influencing W. V.:

1. The poorest of the poor are living in remote islands and mountains.
2. Many of the efforts to help poor people are located in readily accessible areas, therefore, W. V. desires to move into more remote areas.
3. The poorest people are frequently of a tribal minority group, and therefore more time is required to assist them through their leaders.
4. Christianity is common in lowlands and urban areas, therefore, to full-fill our commission we choose to minister to "unreached" communities.

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II. Development Needs:

A. General:

1. Agriculture:

Irrigation is needed in many localities because of the long 6 months dry season. However, it is difficult to obtain substantial sources of water except for large rivers being dammed now for the flooding of lowland valleys. More could be done to effectively utilize mountain springs and streams.

Animal grazing by cattle, goats and pigs is not utilized at all well in many parts of the country. The concept of the average farmer is to bring feed to his stock rather than the animal to the feed. A water supply for stock is also a limiting factor and a shortage of good fattening breeds that are used to dry conditions and native feeds.

2. Health/Nutrition/Family Planning:

Infant mortality is about 75 per 1000 livebirths and is steadily declining as is the crude death rate of 10.6 per 1000 population. Communicable diseases and malnutrition continue to be the major disease problems, especially gastroenteritis, tuberculosis and malaria. The incidence of degenerative diseases are increasing slowly, due to poor environment and a young population, (about 45% under 15 years of age).

The growth rate of the nations people is about 2.8% per annum and there is a strong emphasis to help reduce this to 2.1% by 1987.

3. Education:

The curriculum for schools is very sound and balanced and a new system is being tested for helping young rural students to gain sufficient education to enable them to live a normal farming life before they have to leave to work on the farms.

The biggest problem is in the area of school dropouts, who are forced to leave because of poverty and need to work for their families for a part of the year (planting and harvesting) in order to get enough to live off. A lot of youth finish elementary school and cannot afford to travel to a city to attend a high school.

There are some remote areas where education facilities are very poor and the teacher struggles with an old classroom, few materials and poor children. Educational needs lie mainly in the area of elementary school age and to a lesser extent for high school children.

4. Land Regeneration:

Large areas of the mountains of the Philippines' larger islands have been deforested and never planted again. This land is barren and unproductive and covered now in almost useless "cogon" grass.

Land reform is "the major strategy by means of which we hope to bring to the masses of our people the benefits of economic and social modernization". (President Ferdinand E. Marcos). Land and its undisturbed use by man is the central thesis of agrarian reform in the Philippines and is the

corner stone of the "New Society". There is a need to spread the effects and influences of land reform and regeneration to the remote areas, particularly where tribal minority communities exist.

5. Income Generation:

Present income generation policies emphasize the establishment of small and medium-scale industries in depressed areas, nationalization of existing industries, employment of labour intensive technology so that employment can be optimized, encourage industries to process local raw materials, increase local content in products and stimulate growth of non-traditional internal and external trade. These thrusts make it imperative to develop indigenous technology in order to advance self-reliant efforts needed for national development.

6. Evangelism:

The majority of Christian activity, including Evangelism, is centered around the densely populated urban areas. The rural communities are virtually unreached in many areas, therefore, the need for Evangelism is great in the rural communities and almost desperate in remote areas where people have never heard about Jesus Christ. This may represent as many as 25% of the population.

It is estimated that only 10% of the population read the Bible regularly and only 35% go to church regularly.

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B. Specific:

1. Agencies that have asked for help?

There have been very few agencies that have requested help from W. V. because they are not working in the areas of high priority for W. V. Maybe in the future we can encourage agencies to go into depressed rural communities and do the kind of work W. V. believes in and be supported by W. V.

2. Needs Government has specified:

Socio-economic development among depressed rural communities with a recent emphasis on tribal minority communities and small fishing village. They have specified needs for improved education, better employment for graduates, more health care facilities and programs, irrigation, and energy resource development, and a change in attitudes towards sharing the resources of the nation.

3. Areas in distress:

Those areas seen by W. V. in distress are those where we are now working. There are other areas just also in distress we know from reports of other people in the field but we visit them as and when we are free to consider assistance to them.

4. W. V. size?

Most areas in distress are small to medium sized rural villages which lack most of the basic necessities for a reasonable life. Poverty is rampant and mortality a serious factor with few resources available to those who exist in the village. All villages are within W. V. size and may in fact be quite small in tribal areas as far as the number of people being assisted are concerned.

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III. A.

World Vision Philippines' History of Relief and Development began with primary emphasis on relief assistance with non-PL-480 commodities. With the addition of an R&D Coordinator in December, 1975, the focus of activities began to move toward relief as development. As the experience of the R&D team grew, so did their perception of the role of development in the light of the total World Vision ministry.

Fiscal Year 1977 was a key turning point in the direction of the Philippine R&D ministry. No longer satisfied with single-phase relief as development, the staff began a program of a multi-faceted approach to combating rural poverty in depressed barrios. Rather than placing a well in barrio A, and income generation project in Barrio B, and a nutrition feeding program in Barrio C, the staff designed a program for key depressed barrios of an integrated activities approach to assist the barrio in meeting its own problems and over coming them.

Ten integrated development programs were started that program year in three different areas of the country. The staff found a greater ease in concentrating their efforts in one community as opposed to many different communities. The greatest difference, however, was the response of the community people. Previously, the single-phased projects tended to be planned, controlled, and implemented from the outside. With integrated activities, it soon became apparent that the involvement of the community in the areas of planning, controlling and implementing was the key to successful development.

In addition to development skills, the staff found it necessary to be competent in organizing the community as well. As the community organizations began to take greater responsibility, the staff decided to enlarge the program from ten to twenty one integrated projects for the next fiscal year. In addition to the enlargement of the integrated programs, discussion had been begun with the Childcare

ministry relating to common areas of concern with rural poverty and the family. Twenty-five Childcare projects were identified as pilot family to family Childcare Community Development projects. In these pilot projects, R&D funds would be used for community development work to complement the Childcare services in the community. Simply stated, the Childcare sponsorship would assist the child and the immediate family and the R&D funds would assist others in the community all with the goal of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

The integration activities of all the projects involved health, nutrition, income generation, skills development/education, agriculture inputs, water systems, and Christian Education.

Through their experiences working with the rural poor, the staff found that in order to effectively check the causes of poverty, the integration of the aforementioned activities were prerequisite to successful eradication of poverty.

III. B.

To improve the quality of life of the people in depressed barrios in five geographic locations and in selected Childcare projects in the Philippines, the R&D staff will continue to assist through integrated development activities in order that the people can become self-sufficient and self-reliant.

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IV. Special Concerns:

A. Management:

We are currently learning so much from the work now being done that in future Management, particularly of budget request in relation to expenditures, will be improved with greater efficiency. Delegation of authority for project management on a regional basis with up to 30000 people being directly benefitted per region.

B. Personnel:

As the number of projects and people being assisted increases, so the number of staff will need to increase. Actual village work is in the process of being shared with more "partnership" agencies, government and private individuals.

Village leaders are the target for training in project management so that they can continue the work from within and it identifies the whole program as the village's own.

C. Material:

All material needed is available in-country and some resources may be available within the community being developed. There is little need to change existing actions or policies with respect to material.

D. Logistics:

Greater coordination is required with potential resource people who are located in the municipalities closest to the rural villages. Training, motivation and extension facilities will have to be provided. Regional offices will be expanded and the main

E. W. V. Integration & Coordination:

This has begun and will be improved by using specialists from CC. and EV departments in their areas of specialty and financed by R&D. Present policies allow for this.

F. Other Agencies:

This is little opportunity for W. V. to work through or with other agencies unless they share the same vision. Those who do, we are working with now and will improve relationships in the future.

G. Information:

Experience and factual information about working with tribal minorities is scarce. We have to learn from our own experience. Other information that is needed is generally available to the satisfaction of W. V.

Regular evaluation will enable us to gain the inside information needed to be continually sure that depressed people are being permanently improved through the progress of each project/program.

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COUNTRY PLAN FOR KOREA

I. General Overview of COUNTRY

Geography : Korea consists of a peninsula and many islands, and is located between latitude 33° and 43° north, bordering Red China in the north and being surrounded by sea on the rest of its 3 sides. The total area of this country is about 220,000 km², 96% of which is a peninsula and 4% is islands. North Korea takes 120,000 km² and South Korea takes 100,000 km².

Weather : Korea belongs to Monsoon climate having 4 different seasons. In summer time it is very hot and rains heavily. Winter comes with snow and cold weather. This kind of climate is fitting for one's living and is favorable for industrial and cultural development.

Political : Korea had been under Japanese rule for 36 years until the end of World War II when the Soviet Union troops marched into the northern part of Korea and the U.S. army marched into the southern part of Korea. Since then, Korea has been divided into two parts with the boundary line in latitude 38° north. The political system of North Korea is Communism and that of South Korea is democratic republicanism. South Korea enjoys political and social stability under the excellent leadership of President Park, Chung Hee but there is a constant threat of invasion by the Communists in North Korea.

Government: Korea has a presidential government. The threat of invasion by North Korea caused the power of the president to be stronger in South Korea. However, freedom for religious meetings and activities of any Christian organizations are guaranteed and encouraged.

Population : South Korea has about 35,000,000 inhabitants and North Korea has about 15,000,000 inhabitants.

Government Development Plans : As a result of three 5-year economic development plans started in 1962, South Korea made remarkable progress in national economy and the standard of living. Economy of Korea is rapidly changing from a rural backward economy to a semi-industrial state. Further, it is trying hard to go forward as a heavy industrial state. Per capita GNP was \$87.00 in 1962, \$126.00 in 1966, \$266.00 in 1971, \$670.00 in 1976, and it is to be \$1,512.00 in 1981 when the 4th 5-year economic development plan is accomplished. The basic goals and objectives of the 4th 5-year economic development plan are as follows:

- 1) Economic structure for Self-sustaining Growth.
- 2) Promotion of Social Development.
- 3) Technological Innovation and Improvement in Efficiency.

As you see, the 4th 5-year economic development plan includes promotion of social development. However, there are a couple of difficulties in carrying it out. First of all, the withdrawal of the U.S. Army from

South Korea, suggested by the US president Jimmy Carter, makes it inevitable for the government of South Korea to put self-supporting national defence first in order to stand against the Communists, who watch for an opportunity to invade South Korea.

Consequently, less budget is apportioned for promotion of social development. Next, Korea's natural resources are very limited, so the industry of Korea is principally processing trade type, that is, they import raw materials from other countries and process them and then export manufactured goods in return. This kind of industry depends on cheap-paid wage earners, which causes the severe income disparity. By 1983 Korea will advance into a semi-developed country and then redistribution of income will come into effect and much more budget for promotion of social development will be allotted. But under the present circumstances Korean government can't plan and practise any positive policy for promotion of social development before 1983. Therefore, positive support through voluntary agencies is greatly needed for promotion of social development in this country until 1983.

Other Voluntary Agencies : The number of voluntary agencies as of June, 1977 is about 97 and they are mainly engaged in the projects of Health, Relief, Education and Child Welfare.

Indigenous Organizations : Korean government is leading "New Community Movement" throughout the country. This movement was originated for the improvement of environment and development of economy and is now sharing a part in promotion of community development.

World Vision activities other than development : World Vision of Korea is engaged in the projects of childcare, evangelism, Christian leadership and mission work as well as R&D projects. For childcare projects, this office supports babies' Homes, orphanages, institutions for the blind, the dumb and deaf, the crippled and weak children, widows' children's Homes, day care centers and community welfare centers. World Vision Music Institute is one of these projects, too. Quality Control Service takes charge of in-service training, project evaluation, child evangelism meetings, Christian education and children's crusade. For the project of evangelism, Christian leadership and mission work; seminars for pastors and laymen, film evangelism and Bible correspondence are executed.

II. Development NEEDS

A. General

Agriculture : Korean government has positive policy on agricultural development and farmers know much about agricultural technology, so World Vision doesn't have to engage in this field.

Health/Nutrition/Family Planning : There are quite a few doctorless villages and under-nourished children in remote places and islands, so WV development projects are needed.

Land Regeneration : For the tenant farmers who don't have their own land, WV projects in this field are needed.

Income Generation : The rate of economic growth of Korea is high and per capita GNP is rapidly increasing, however, there are still many poor people who lead miserable lives due to low wages. For this kind of people, WV projects are needed.

Evangelism : Christian gospel is not known to those in remote farming and fishing villages and islands, so the WV projects in this field are needed.

B. Specific Goals

- 1) To help on-going projects to become self-supporting.
- 2) To control Income Generating projects in R.V. until the projects are finished.
- 3) To follow up the health condition of negative leprosy patients in R.V.
- 4) To help with Income Generating projects for fire-field farmers supported through Choon Chun Childcare Project.
- 5) To help those families supported through Childcare Projects in R.V. to become self-supporting.
- 6) To engage in the fields of Health, Evangelism, and Income Generation projects for the inhabitants of underdeveloped areas. This kind of project is World Vision size and is greatly encouraged by Korean government.

As mentioned in Government Development Plans, during the 4th 5-year economic development plan, national defence must become self-supporting, so the budget apportioned for promotion of social development is very limited. Even if the economy of Korea grows as planned and the 5th 5-year economic development plan can afford to spend quite a lot of budget for promotion for social development, Korean government still needs the help of World Vision. For the next 5 years, \$500,000.00 is needed each year for R&D projects.

III. World Vision Development Strategy

A. Rationale for World Vision Involvement in the Future:

- 1) Among on-going projects, 3 vocational training schools will be closed or be run independently by the year of 1980. Also, WV Skin Clinic and WV Music Institute will be going on on their own accounts, and WV Children's Hospital will be closed by 1983.
- 2) By means of Health Care, Income Generation and Evangelism, we will help improve lives of the people in underdeveloped areas and families of children who are enrolled in Choon Chun Community Center, Sung Nam Community Center and World Vision Resettlement Village Welfare Center for negative leprosy patients. (These 3 Centers are being operated by WV right now.)

IV. SPECIAL CONCERNS

A. Management :

- 1) For community development of RV, organize community development committee at each RV and choose project managers among the residents to make each RV self-governing.
- 2) At R&D office, counsel with project managers once a month and train them in practical business, when necessary. For Income Generation projects, visit each project once a month to see if the projects are being carried out according to schedule and to consult with the managers about specific affairs.

B. Personnel :

There is only one P&D coordinator at present. It is necessary to employ one staff to take the place of one who resigned and one secretary for R&D office.

C. Material :

Necessary materials for R&D projects can be purchased within the country. But PL L&O goods are still needed.

D. Logistics :

R&D projects are managed with the capital provided by themselves and with WV fund. We make it a rule to pay WV fund to project managers and to make them supervise the purchase of materials needed. R&D office, however, can buy the materials and supply them to projects in special case.

E. WV Integration and Coordination :

All Income Generation projects are integrated with childcare. Local church helps us in doing evangelical work. It is most needed to do health care follow-up for negative leprosy patients in RV and to help their children find jobs.

F. Other agencies :

For Income Generation, we need to get advise and suggestions from the Office of Rural Development Agencies of government and from colleges. Health care follow-up will be done in cooperation with the Korean Leprosy Institute. We will request help from factories and the public vocational agencies for job placement for the children of RV residents.

G. Information :

R&D office recommends proper newspapers and magazines for the projects and also gives information to project managers to help their work and encourages exchange of informations with one another.

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INITIAL DRAFT OF ZAIRE
=====

COUNTRY PLAN
=====

M A Y 78

PREPARED BY D. R. HIRSCH

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The Democratic Republic of the Congo previously known as the Republic of the Congo is now officially named the Zaire. An attempt will be made to consolidate the history of Zaire in order to provide background for a better understanding of where the country is today. The Portuguese explorer Diego Cao discovered the mouth of the Zaire River in 1482. During the next three hundred years the exportation of slaves from the coastal areas by the Portuguese and Arabs was the only contact with the western world. British exploration in East Africa in the mid 19th century brought Europeans into the country including David Livingstone and Henry Stanley. In 1878, Stanley was able to interest King Leopold of Belgium to make this land a "Congo Free State" under the control of Belgium. Thousands of settlers established agricultural holdings while predominantly Catholic missionaries established churches and schools. Companies were also started to develop the rich resources. During this entire period only Europeans advanced to positions of power.

During the mid 1950's a nationalistic movement began to spread among the Congolese which precipitated an uprising in January, 1959 resulting in Independence being declared in June, 1960. The next four years were comprised of turbulence and power struggles as a result economic growth remained at a standstill. There was a successful coup d'etat in November, 1965 led by General Joseph Desire Mobutu. He assumed leadership of the country and was able to bring about a semblance of order among the dissident groups. From 1971 to 1973 a program of authenticity was waged, in one sense it was to erase reminiscences of Lumumba, a former popular leader. Two aspects of this program involved dropping all Christian names and the take over of schools by the Government.

A. GEOGRAPHY

Zaire is a country of vast and varied contrasts. It is equivalent in size to that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River. The country is the third largest land mass on the African Continent following Sudan and Algeria. It is a land of equatorial forests, savannah and rolling hills, many unusual types of flora and fauna; rich in resources with an enormous potential in agriculture mineral resources, and hydro-electric power. Zaire includes the entire basin of the River a vast, often swampy basin with average altitude of about 400 meters (1,312 feet)

Its lowest points are in the region of Lakes Tumba and Mayi-Ndombe (formerly Leopold II), towards which the principal affluents of the left bank of the Zaire converge. Open only to the west, the central depression is elsewhere closed by high ground at its edges. In the north, between the Zaire and Ubangi are plains whose altitude is between 600 and 800 meters (1,969 and 2,625 feet).

In the south, terraced plateaus rise gradually to the south-east and in Shaba reach altitudes of 1,000 to 2,000 meters (3,281 to 6,562 feet). In the east, the ancient foundation has risen strongly at the edges of the large subsistence of the Western Rift Valley. Altitude reaches 4,500 meters (14,764 feet) in the volcanic Virunga Mountains on the Rwanda border; it is above 5,000 meters (16,404 feet) in the Ruwenzori Mountains on the Uganda border and 2,000 meters (6,562 feet) in the Blue Mountains west of Lake Mobutu Sese Seko and in the Kivu Mountains.

B. CLIMATE

Zaire is subject to an equatorial climate, characterized by highly temperature and heavy rainfall (average 1.8 to 2.2 meters). Beyond four degrees north and south the equatorial climate yields to a tropical climate with alternating wet and dry seasons. In the regions closest to the Equator, there is a humid tropical climate with a succession of two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. On the southern plateau, subject to the prevailing south-east continental winds for nine months of the year, lower temperatures prevail during the dry season, sometimes falling near zero (0°C) at night. The high areas in the east have heavy rainfall all year round, the temperature dropping with altitude.

C. POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT

There is one political party, Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR) of which Mobutu Sese Seko is the President. In recent years there has been political turmoil which the military under the leadership of General Mobutu, has been able to suppress. In the early months of 1978 a reported plan for a coup d'etat was discovered, 40 people were executed, mostly military personnel. The most visible insurrection in the last couple of years has been the Shaba Province civil war during 1977. The problems in Shaba seem to be resolved at this point with a strong military presence in the region.

For political administration, the country is divided into nine regions; Equateur, Haut-Zaire, Kivu, Shaba, Kasai-Oriental, Kasai-Occidental, Bandundu, Bas-Zaire and Kinshasa.

African Research Bulletin describes President Mobutu as pro-West. If it were not for the Western countries providing massive aid, particularly food shipments, to Zaire the country would be in a total state of chaos.

Zaire has suffered severe economic problems as a result of its diplomatic relationships with Angola. The railway to ship minerals out of Shaba Province runs through Angola which due to the tensions closed this means of transportation. Dr. Neto of Angola has recently offered to begin talks with Zaire in order to improve relations. The re-opening of the rail line would be a significant action as a start to improve Zaire's economic conditions.

D. POPULATION

The population as of 1976, was estimated to be 25 million. Approximately two hundred ethnic groups make up the population. These groups are classified into three greater ethnic groups: The Pygmies, believed to have been the first inhabitants of the Congo, the Bantu and the Sudanese make up the second group, and the Nilotics and the Hamites form the third ethnic group.

Zaire is in the midst of a population explosion. Population growth thru 1980 is estimated to be 2.9% a year. In 1976 55% of the total population was less than 20 years old, 38% between 20 and 25 years old and 7% above 55 years old.

E. GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLANS

President Mobutu has said that "development must be directed toward a better life for all sectors of Zaire's population, avoiding the enrichment of any class or region at the expense of another and permitting an increase in both the economic and social well-being for all Zaireans". This would be a good foundation for the building of a development program but to date it has not worked.

In December 1970 Mobutu introduced an overall government development program entitled "Objectif 80", the year 1980 being set as the date for complete social and economic self sufficiency. This program in conjunction with the authenticity program has put social and economic conditions in Zaire farther behind than when the program was first announced.

Presently a new program is being developed and published entitled the "Mobutu Plan". This plan was not available at the time of this writing, for analysis, so that the principles could be included in this paper.

The "Mobutu Plan" is also known as the reconstruction package. Basically the aim of the government is to involve private voluntary organizations as well as foreign government development agencies to assist in the formulation and implementation of a practical development program for Zaire. One significant announcement was recently made concerning an expatriate from the international Monetary Fund filling the number two economic position in the country. It is hoped that this will assist Zaire in the area of economic development and stability.

F. OTHER VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

The one organization World Vision has had the most contact with, in Zaire, is the Mennonite Central Committee. They have their offices in the E.C.Z. headquarters which allows them a close working relationship with the E.C.Z. development department.

The majority of projects that volunteer agencies are handling are mainly in the areas of agriculture and animal husbandry. In the area of animal husbandry, chicken projects were being started the most. Due to lack of food many of these projects are having to close down. Presently small fish ponds could be called the popular projects. The Peace Corps and the Southern Baptists have led the effort by setting up demonstration fish ponds.

Though I have not visited the Vanga area near Kinshasa it is said that the American Baptists have one of the best development programs in Zaire. Dr. Dan Fountain is the person in charge of this program. The Peace Corp include the Vanga project in the orientation program for their people.

There are attachments which illustrate what and how other agencies are involved.

G. INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The government has had development plans in the past but the precarious financial state of the country has practically destroyed any efforts to implement the plans.

Economic stability is so tenuous that government development programs are aimed almost exclusively at the urban centre, the rural areas receive little development assistance aside from that of private agencies. It should be noted that there is little difference between the "poorest of the poor" in the rural areas and urban centres.

The Churches in Zaire play an important role in the country's development scheme. They are directly responsible for running 70% of the educational system in the country and 50% of medical service in rural areas.

H. RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN ZAIRE

As stated above the churches play a very important role in the development scheme of Zaire. World Vision is able to work in Zaire as a result of the Protestant Church requesting our assistance in the country, therefore it is important to understand the churches role in Zaire.

There are three main religious groups in Zaire; Catholics, Kimbanguists and the Eglise du Christ au Zaire (E.C.Z.), as well as numerous tribal religions.

The churches in Zaire play a significant role in the daily operation of services within the country, this is contrary to churches role in most Western countries. The churches in Zaire are involved with health care, schooling, transportation, agriculture etc. In most cases, the churches have not requested these functions but the government viewing the churches as one of the few organizations in Zaire that have infrastructures that work, have given these responsibilities to the churches.

World Vision to date has had a close working relationship with the E.C.Z. It was in March 1970 that the Eglise du Christ au Zaire was officially constituted. All protestant communities in the nine regions of the country are part of the E.C.Z.

The implementation of a national protestant church involved dividing the country into communities which would have distinct boundaries which in turn would allow mission agencies to have specific communities in which to work. It should be understood that the term community refers to the protestant infrastructure within a large geographical region ministering to tens of thousands of people. Today there are close to 100 communities that comprise the E.C.Z.

As in any African Society it is essential that protocol be followed in working with the national church.

- 6 -

World Vision has worked closely with the national leadership of the E.C.Z. Once discussions concerning a project are held at the national level it is essential to consult and seek the advice of the president and the legal representative of the local community. Any type of development program involving the protestant church requires official sanction by the president of the community. Even in the short time World Vision has worked in Zaire it can be readily observed that the success of a project is dependent on the involvement of the community leadership.

I. OTHER FACTORS INFLUENCING WV DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

There are four major languages in Zaire as well as one official language. The official language is French with Tshiluba, Lingala, Kikongo and Swahili as the major languages. French is only known by those with some education in the urban centers. Lingala, Kikongo and Swahili are the languages spoken at World Vision projects.

II. DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

If one had to be succinct in trying to describe Zaire's development needs, it could be stated, "Zaire can use all the help it can get". Any review of recent literature about the country or personal observations from visits causes one to believe the country is economically and morally bankrupt. The needs are great and only a brief review will be made in each of the topic headings below:

A. GENERAL

AGRICULTURE

In the rural areas, cultural agriculture practices are poor, yields are very low. The population has developed an over-dependence on cassava (manioc). Poor agricultural production has resulted in the importation of foodstuffs which are high in costs and beyond the means of the rural people. Recently, importation of food has nearly come to a standstill so that any food raised in the rural area is being sold at an exorbitant price to the urban centres rather than being consumed by the local people.

HEALTH/NUTRITION/FAMILY PLANNING

Chronic ill health is a severe problem in Zaire. Malnutrition abounds as a result of the dependence on manioc. The basic

problem is a lack of understanding that more nutritious foods can be grown and included in the diet. In one report it was said "Much time, effort and money is spent curing those diseases which could be prevented to a large extent. By encouraging the emphasis to change from curative to preventive medicine, a lot of unnecessary suffering could be eliminated". Family Planning is basically not an accepted practice which can be attributed to lack of education on the subject.

EDUCATION

From the viewpoint of the Zairois this is the area of greatest need today. Only 35% of the country's population would meet the simplest requirements for literacy. During the days of Belgian rule there was little training provided to the Zaireans. Today the consequence of this action is felt as there is a severe shortage of trained personnel to meet the demands for leadership in this developing nation.

LAND REGENERATION

Once again lack of training and education concerning the benefits of this have limited its effects. Agricultural training centers are trying to demonstrate the benefits of land regeneration to the people in the rural areas.

INCOME GENERATION

The economic conditions of the country has played havoc with income generation projects. In recent days many income generation projects have folded as supplies needed are too costly. There is great need for income generation and at the same time restraint as there has been great difficulty with these projects.

TRANSPORTATION - COMMUNICATIONS

If Zaire is going to make any effort to get itself out of its present condition, these two areas will have to receive immediate attention. Services in these areas are behind the developed state they were in before independence in 1960. World Vision has given assistance in starting a radio network between the regions within the protestant church as part of a program to link the protestant communities within Zaire.

EVANGELISM

Evangelism and church growth are continuing under the auspices of each community which is a member of the E.C.Z. As each

community has indigenous pastors and evangelists, the greatest need exists in the area of supplies which are needed for ministry. It is advisable to read the November 1977 edition of Dr. McGavran's Church Growth Bulletin, it gives some insights into the evangelization that has taken place in Zaire. The E.C.Z. believes that it has the necessary personnel and expertise for carrying out its own goals in Evangelism.

B. SPECIFIC

World Vision has chosen to work through the E.C.Z. in relationship to development in Zaire. The development department of the E.C.Z. present the needs to World Vision which are then investigated by meeting with the community leadership. Zaire has to be one of the most distressed countries in the world today and all the needs presented in this general section are real and tangible. What World Vision's role should be in meeting these needs will be discussed in the strategy section.

III. WORLD VISION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

A. RATIONALE FOR WORLD VISION INVOLVEMENT TO-DATE

World Vision's initial work in Zaire was a result of the concern Dr. Mooneyham had for the plight of the Angolan refugees seeking safety in Zaire. Dr. Ken Tracey initially contacted the leadership of the Eglise du Christ au Zaire and discussed the refugee problem. The E.C.Z. refugee co-ordinator has worked closely with World Vision since the initial contact was made.

There has been a significant increase in the involvement of World Vision during the present fiscal year (77/78). Due to an appointment of an R&D Associate for Zaire it is now possible to monitor the projects. Discussions have taken place with the church leadership on changing the emphasis from relief to development where World Vision is involved.

There continues to be great need in Zaire today. According to the British Christian Aid Association there are over 500,000 refugees from neighboring countries in Zaire today. Aside from the tremendous need of the refugees, the Zairois themselves have tremendous needs. World Vision has only scratched the surface of the possibilities that exist for development in Zaire.

B. RATIONALE FOR WORLD VISION INVOLVEMENT IN THE FUTURE

As can be seen from the earlier sections of this paper, Zaire is one of the neediest countries in the World today. It has been said that Zaire is a fourth world country as it cannot meet the criteria for being in the third world.

There is a sense of excitement when one thinks about the possibilities of integrated development within Zaire. Many villages are already seeking ways to improve their quality of life through self help projects.

The term "shot gun approach" can probably best describe the pattern of World Vision projects in Zaire. Projects have been funded in all different locations of the country while knowing that it would be most difficult to travel to some of the areas. The projects have generally emphasized one aspect of development rather than an integrated approach. Due to lack of personnel and the randomness used in selecting projects, World Vision has been able to effectively operate as a working partner with the E.C.Z.

A development program in Zaire offers the possibility of implementing many of those concepts and principles discussed during the IIRR training seminar at Manila '78. World Vision has the opportunity to help, build and strengthen the National Church by working with the indigenous staff in the development department of the E.C.Z. as well as those local leaders in the communities.

The immense size of Zaire will prevent World Vision from carrying out development in all nine regions. Logistics would virtually be impossible and the cost would be prohibitive if an attempt is made to work in more than two-three regions. In reviewing the practicalities of working in such a large country, it seems wise to begin the work in two regions.

Initially the work should be in the Bas Zaire and Kivu regions. (See map). The Bas Zaire has a number of reasons which would make it the best place for concentrating World Vision's largest work.

First it has the best transportation and communication system within Zaire. There are roads (mostly dirt) which would allow personnel mobility. There is also excellent air service to the inaccessible rural areas via Mission Aviation Fellowship.

Secondly, many villages within the four communities of Bas Zaire have started self help programs. The initial hurdle in rural development has been crossed with the people already making an effort to improve their quality of life.

Thirdly, the E.C.Z. as well as the mission agencies, American Baptist, British Missionary Society, The Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the Swedish Covenant, seem to be very receptive to the ideas of an integrated development program. This does not imply that World Vision would seek to work through mission agencies. Many of the missionaries are the Government appointed district health and education officers.

Mission Aviation Fellowship is also located in Bas Zaire. Dave Fraser of World Vision in his report of 19 August 1977 to Ed Dayton on Zaire called the MAF development program under the leadership of Marvin Bowers "One of the most creative integrated development schemes that I have ever seen."

Fourth, there are a number of institutes within Bas Zaire that could act as "People's School's" for the surrounding rural villages. CEDECO, Centre De Development Communautaire, is already functioning as a training center in agriculture. World Vision is presently sponsoring a course for 30 students who upon graduation will train people within their own villages. There is also CECO, Organization De Centre Evangelique Communautaire this institute offers training in the area of leadership and management. Finally there is the Institute for Medical Evangelique. This institute offer the facilities for training village rural health workers. Once again it should be noted that this is already being done via the Angolan Rural Health Program that World Vision is sponsoring.

Lastly, Bas Zaire is located adjacently to Kinshasa. This would easily facilitate an R&D Associate living in Kinshasa and having this primary work within the Bas Zaire region.

The second region for World Vision work would be Kivu area. This work would also include the Nyankunde Project which is located in the Haut-Zaire, North of Kivu. Nairobi, Kenya could continue to act as the Field Office for this portion of Zaire. There is sufficient transportation via private aircraft firms between Kivu and Nairobi that it would not be necessary to station a person in Zaire for the Kivu region.

Presently, there are no relationships with the local church as in Bas Zaire. It will be necessary to spend the time to build the relationships if there is to be a successful integrated program. There will be no further discussion in this paper concerning the Kivu region as additional research will be necessary before a strategy can be developed. In the following paragraphs a review will be made of steps necessary to begin a program in the Bas Zaire region.

The following steps could be one alternative in World Vision's progression of beginning an integrated development program in Bas Zaire. During November of FY 78/79, a survey should be conducted of the region utilizing the R&D Associate for Zaire as well as a representative from the Research and Evangelism division. The survey would review the conditions for beginning an integrated development program. Six villages where an initial program might be begun would be selected after data is reviewed in the survey. The cultural aspects of the villages would be reviewed in order to keep the development program culturally sensitive.

Upon the completion of the survey World Vision would present a report and presentation of future work to the E.C.Z. Upon approval and acceptance by the E.C.Z. a request would be made to have a full time World Vision representative in Zaire.

Upon agreement by all parties the preliminary budget for FY 79/80 would include 3-6 fully integrated development schemes for Bas Zaire.

During the next five years approximately forty villages could have the opportunity to be involved in a fully integrated development program. The role of the program would involve using the existing institutions for training village scholars.

IV. SPECIAL CONCERNS

A. MANAGEMENT - World Vision would have to increase its presence in Western Zaire by having an R&D representative living and working in the Bas Zaire region. It would be essential to have a presence if World Vision wishes to be an active partner in this type of development program. The E.C.Z. has made an offer to World Vision as far as sponsoring and providing space for an office.

B. PERSONNEL - One fluent French-speaking R&D Coordinator would be needed to direct this program. It would also be essential for this coordinator to be familiar and in harmony with the principles discussed during Manila '78, as the Bas Zaire strategy will be largely based on the seminar.

A national would be hired as an assistant. This position would require a person who can speak French and Kikongo.

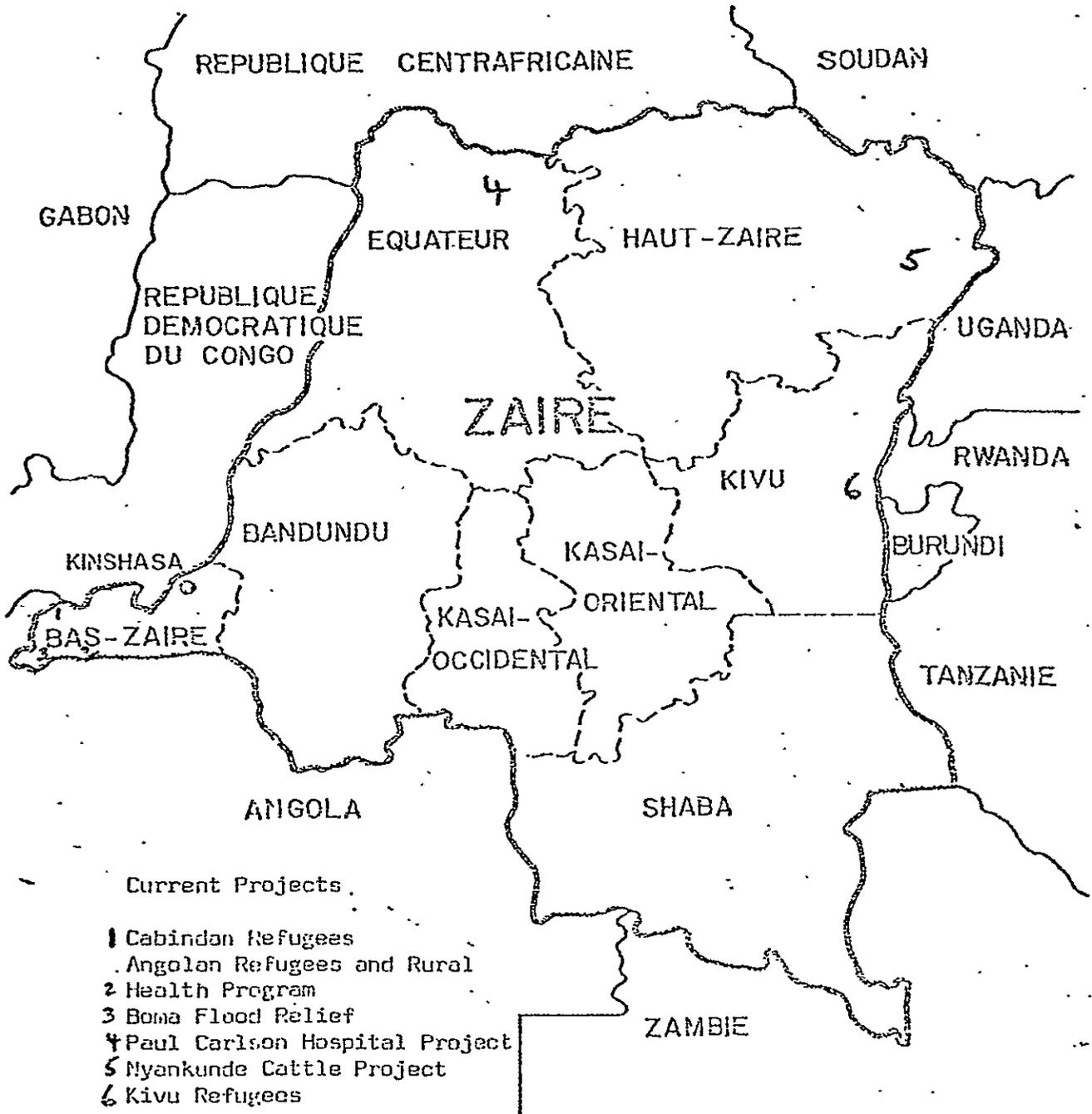
One secretary would be needed to handle all office matters. The secretary will need French and English as well as an acquaintance to Kikongo.

C. MATERIAL - In conjunction with the West Africa office, all World Vision materials would have to be adapted into French.

D. LOGISTICS - World Vision would have to become more involved in logistics than is normal in a field operation. Logistics is one of the areas that suffers the most as a result of Zaire's economic conditions and poor transportation system. The present World Vision projects are receiving logistical support from the Nairobi office.

- E. OTHER AGENCIES - World Vision would work closely with the E.C.Z. in the formulation and implementation of any programs. A sound foundation would also be built with the four mission groups within the Bas Zaire region. Whenever possible assistance will be obtained from development agencies within Zaire.
- F. LANGUAGE - French is the official language of Zaire. At the project level the local tribal dialect would be the language of the project. It is important to realize that English is not used within the church hierarchy and that French is a prerequisite for any person working within Western Zaire.
- G. FINANCIAL - It should be noted that the costs for operating an office in Zaire would be closer to those of the West Africa office than to the Nairobi office.

The economic condition of Zaire as well as World inflation have escalated prices in Kinshasa. Further research will be done and submitted on actual costs for operating an office in Zaire.



This chart provides a quick reference summary of the development assistance activities of the organizations included in this report. "PP" indicates a proposed program, a dot indicates a current program.

AGENCIES	Communications	Community Development	Construction, Housing & Planning	Cooperatives, Credit Unions & Loans	Economic & Development Planning	Education	Equipment & Material Aid	Food Production & Agriculture	Industrial Development	Medicine & Public Health	Nutrition	Population & Family Services	Public & Business Administration	Social Welfare	Women	Youth
	Evangelical Free Church of America					•					•				•	
FCH Services													•			
Ford Foundation					•								•			
Free Methodist Church of North America					•					•						
Heifer Project, International							•									
International Voluntary Services			•										•			
Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa						•								•	•	•
Medical Mission Sisters		PP				•				•					•	•
General Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church						•				•						
Mennonite Central Committee						•		•								
General Conference Mennonite Church	•					•		•		•						
Mennonite Economic Development Associates, Inc. (MEMA)			•					•	•							
Mill Hill Missionaries		•				•		•	•	•						
Mission Aviation Fellowship	•	PP								•						
The Pathfinder Fund										•						
The Population Council												•				

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	AFL-CIO, African-American Labor Center	•					•				•			•		
Africa Inland Mission						•				•						
Africa Inter-Mennonite Mission	•					•		•		•						
American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A.		•						•		•				•		
American Leprosy Missions							•			•						
American ORT Federation			•			•				•						
Assemblies of God										•						
Berean Mission	•					•		•								
Paul Carlson Foundation								PP		•						
Catholic Medical Mission Board							•			•						
Catholic Relief Services-USCC							•							•		
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)			•					•		•				•		
The Christian and Missionary Alliance						•				•						
Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society						•				•						
Divine Word Missionaries	•	•				•				•						
The Evangelical Covenant Church of America						•				•						

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AGENCIES	Communications	Community Development	Construction, Housing & Planning	Cooperatives, Credit Unions & Loans	Economic & Development Planning	Education	Equipment & Material Aid	Food Production & Agriculture	Industrial Development	Medicine & Public Health	Nutrition	Population & Family Services	Public & Business Administration	Social Welfare	Women	Youth
Rockefeller Foundation			•			•										
Salesians of St. John Bosco						•		•						•		•
The Salvation Army						•				•						
Seventh-Day Adventist World							•			•						
Unevangelized Fields Mission						•				•						
United Church Board for World Ministries							•			•				•		
United Methodist Church	•					•	•			•			•		•	
United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.		•									•			•		
Worldwide Evangelization Crusade						•				•						
Xaverian Missionary Fathers						•				•						

EL SALVADOR COUNTRY PLAN

Prepared by:

Paul A. Goddard
Program Coordinator, Vision Mundial (World Vision) de El Salvador

1. RATIONALE FOR W.V.R.O. INVOLVEMENT

It is the stated policy of World Vision Relief Organization to involve itself in helping needy people become self-sufficient in earning income, producing food and creating a community life resulting in long term security and growth.

2. GENERAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Geography and Climate

El Salvador lies on the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Central America and is bounded by Guatemala on the west and Honduras to the north and east. The land area is approximately 8,000 square miles making it the smallest mainland American Republic.

The territory of El Salvador includes five distinguishable regions and consists of mountain ranges, volcanoes, plains, lakes, and river valleys. A narrow coastal plain is situated between the coastal mountain ranges and the Pacific Ocean and comprises about 10 percent of the total land area. Next, is a southern mountain chain, which has an average height of 4,000 feet and encompasses approximately 30 percent of the territory. A central plain crosses the country from west to southeast at between 1,300 and 2,600 feet and makes up 25 percent of the land mass. The river valleys of the Lempa and Grande de San Miguel which cut through the central plain account for 20 percent of the country's surface. The final area is the northern mountain region which takes up 15 percent of the land area and consists of the Metapan and Chalatenango mountain chains. The altitudes here vary from 4,900 feet to 6,500 feet. More than 20 volcanoes are located in the southern mountains and several are still active.

It is estimated that El Salvador has some 300 or so rivers, of which the most significant is the "Rio Lempa". It is the only river large enough to be partly navigable. There are also a number of lakes with the two largest being Lago de Ilopango and Coatepeque.

The climate varies from the tropical coastal plain to temperate uplands. Most of the country is semitropical with cool nights. The rainy season generally lasts from May through August. The average for San Salvador is 23° with a range of approximately 3° March, April and May are the hottest months; December, January and February the coolest.

2.2 Political

The constitution adopted in 1962 specifies a republican, democratic and representative form of government composed of three branches - Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. Universal suffrage is the right and obligation of all citizens 18 years and over. The legislative branch is a unicameral legislative Assembly whose 52 deputies are elected every two years. Executive power is vested in the President who is elected by popular vote to a five year term.

The country is divided into 14 departments for administrative purposes, each headed by a presidentially appointed governor. Municipal councils elected by popular vote are responsible for local governments.

The National Conciliation Party (PCN) has been power since its founding in 1961 and has enjoyed strong support from the military. General Carlos Humberto Romero was elected in 1977 and was the minister of defense under former President Molina.

Recent days have seen the passing of a law of public order giving the government power to deal strongly with campesino and leftist agitation, assassinations, and anti-government demonstrations.

2.3 Population

The population of El Salvador is estimated between 4.5 and 5 million. Estimates of the annual growth rate range from 3.1 to 3.5, which will result in a doubling of the population in 20 to 25 years. About one-half of the population resides in rural areas where population density is estimated at more than four persons per arable hectare of land.

By 1990 is estimated that the population density will rise to more than 340 inhabitants per square kilometer. The country at current projected growth rates would have a population of over 10 million by the year 2,000.

In 1975 the Inter American Bank estimated that 60.2% of the population was rural and 39.8% urban. Its estimated growth rates were 3.4% in rural areas and 3.8% in the urban setting.

An AID study in 1975 estimated the number of poor agricultural families without land at 100,000 or about 25% of all rural families.

2.4 Government Development Plans

The Government of El Salvador has a master plan for social, educational and economic development entitled "Bienestar para Todos". It is a four year plan (1978-1982) encompassing most of the government social services, economic and educational commissions and agencies. It is a 51 point program and among its major points are: Development of the northern zone of the country; a national feeding and nutritional program for infants; employment program for unemployed; improvements in health systems; extending the social security program; modernization of rural education; a program of adult education; population control; promotion of national art and culture; better use of natural water and fishing resources; increasing production of basic food staples; promoting the tourist industry; modernizing infrastructure; broadening technical and scientific exchange; and a program of national security, social interests and human rights.

2.5 Other Voluntary Agencies

Many international and local organizations and associations have programs which could be defined as complementary or fitting into the national development plan at various levels of input. Some of these are;

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

CARITAS

CREFAC

U.S.A.I.D.

American Baptist Churches, Bd. of International Ministries

Assemblies of God, Gen. Council of the Foreign Service

Committee

Catholic Medical Mission Board

- Direct Relief Foundation
- Episcopal Church, Domestic & Foreign Service Committee
- Fe y Alegria / CREDHO
- Franciscan Fathers
- Heifer Project International
- International Executive Service Corps
- International Eye Foundation
- Lutheran World Relief
- Maryknoll Fathers
- National Association of the Partners of the Alliance
- OXFAM
- Seventh Day Adventist World Service
- The Pathfinder Fund
- Technoservice, Inc.
- VITA
- Volunteer Development Corps
- W.V.R.O.

2.6 Other Aspects Influencing World Vision Activities

- 2.6.1 Land tenure problems adversely affect ability to develop rural agricultural projects.
- 2.6.2 Internal organizational guidelines and constraints (See 4.0 for details).
- 2.6.3 Lack of W.V.R.O. national staff trained or experienced in community development work.
- 2.6.4 Lack of trained project managers as W.V. development program is new in F.Y. 1978.

3. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

3.1 General Needs

3.1.1 Population Control

3.1.1.1 The population growth rate is estimated to be between 3.2 and 3.5.

3.1.1.2 A significant portion of the population is now child-bearing age or younger.

- 3.1.1.3 Cultural factors are counter-productive to population control.
- 3.1.1.4 Religious teaching of the Catholic Church limit use of many birth control methods.
- 3.1.1.5 El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Latin America with around 185 persons per square kilometer.
- 3.1.1.6 In a country the size of Massachusetts, there are approximately 4.5 - 5 million people.
- 3.1.1.7 Urban migration is increasing but is still below many developing countries.
- 3.1.1.8 An estimated 40% of the population is urban and 50% rural.
- 3.1.2 Malnutrition
 - 3.1.2.1 Some estimates show malnutrition in the rural areas among infants and young children to be as high as 80%.
 - 3.1.2.2 A rural clinic in "El Coco" estimates that 98% of the children treated are second or third degree malnourished.
 - 3.1.2.3 The daily protein intake averages around 1,500 calories per person which includes less than 40 grams of protein.
- 3.1.3 Education and Training
 - 3.1.3.1 An estimated 30% to 35% of the population is illiterate and this rate climbs significantly in pockets of rural and urban poverty.
 - 3.1.3.2 Traditional education often produces unfulfilled employment expectations. Labor competition is high and vocational training is in many instances a more viable option after finishing sixth grade.

3.1.3.3 Rural education systems often are overcrowded and sometimes offer a poor quality of education.

3.1.3.4 Educational expenses and the level of poverty eliminate many from the public school system provided by the government.

3.1.4 Land Ownership and Agricultural Systems

3.1.4.1 Disproportionate land holdings by the wealthy limit availability of land to small farmers.

3.1.4.2 Only around 40% of the land in El Salvador is arable.

3.1.4.3 Major credit systems do not look with favor on rural farmers and landless "campesinos".

3.1.4.4 Export and cash crops are grown by major land owners rather than staple crops.

3.1.4.5 A.I.D. studies show a deep appreciation and desire for land ownership among rural people.

3.1.4.6 Supplemental irrigation could greatly improve crop production.

3.1.4.7 One or two manzanas of land per family are necessary to insure subsistence income.

3.1.4.8 Basic products needed inside El Salvador are food crops of all kinds.

3.1.5 Cultural Factors

3.1.5.1 Marriage in a rural setting is not common. Many "live-in" situations are temporary and no long term family life exists.

3.1.5.2 Latin "machismo" often expresses itself in siring large numbers of children and having multiple "wives".

3.1.6 Preventative and Curative Health

3.1.6.1 Life expectancy is around 57.2 years for men and 61.0 years for women.

3.1.6.2 Social Security Hospitals are overcrowded and only the most serious cases are kept more than 24 hours.

3.1.6.3 The frequency of malaria is increasing.

3.1.6.4 Innoculations against childhood diseases are inadequate and practically non-existent in some rural communities.

3.1.6.5 There are statistically 3.0 - 3.8 doctors for each 10,000 inhabitants. These are clustered in the major cities.

3.1.7 Income Generation

3.1.7.1 High seasonal unemployment is a factor among rural agricultural workers.

3.1.7.2 There is a very uneven distribution of income.

3.1.7.3 The majority of the labor force still work in agriculture with coffee constituting approximately one-half of annual exports.

3.1.7.4 There are an estimated 400,000 peasant families in El Salvador. Seventy percent of these work only eight months out of the year. One-fourth of rural peasant families have no rights to land.

3.1.7.5 Annual living standard among the landless varies according to family size, but a 1977 estimate shows it at \$900 (\$360). Cash income among the landless ranges from \$600 to \$1200.

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3.2 Specific Needs

(From requests for assistance)

3.2.1 Vocational Training for teenagers and adults

3.2.1.1 Subjects generally taught are: sewing, typing, electric welding, machine repair, and auto mechanics.

3.2.1.2 Private schools are needed to supplement the few public vocational training schools.

3.2.2 Health and Nutritional Programs

3.2.2.1 Feeding program for expectant mothers and infants.

3.2.2.2 Immunization against common childhood diseases.

3.2.2.3 Training of paraprofessionals as midwives and rural health workers.

3.2.2.4 Programs which contain instruction in family planning.

3.2.2.5 Seminars and community meetings to promote awareness of the significance of environmental sanitation.

3.2.2.6 Promotion of preventative health care instead of reliance on curative treatment.

3.2.2.7 Increase in low cost dental services.

3.2.2.8 Improve water systems for drinking and surface water irrigation systems.

3.2.2.9 Subsidizing of medicines for the poor.

3.2.3 Literacy Programs using "Alfalit" system.

3.2.4 Agricultural and Animal Husbandry

3.2.4.1 Extension of credit to overcome land-tenure problem.

3.2.4.2 Promotion of backyard gardens.

3.2.5 Income Generation

3.2.5.1. Handicraft production

3.2.5.2. Tailoring and sewing

4. WORLD VISION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

4.1 General Strategy Guidelines

- 4.1.1. Our focus in development is upon a set of coordinated activities which together contribute toward making persons whole in our Christian understanding of wholeness; i.e. physically, socially, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually. Wholeness can only be achieved in community.
- 4.1.2. Selection and evaluation of communities as the World Vision basic unit of development and ministry.
- 4.1.3. Flexibility of programming based on felt needs and ongoing analysis of community problems and strengths.
- 4.1.4. Use of anthropological skills to insure programs are culturally appropriate.
- 4.1.5. Programming on macro-community level rather than servicing fragmented or specialized groups.
- 4.1.6. Assistance to community action programs should curtail or cease within 3 to 5 years.
- 4.1.7. Primary emphasis will be placed on rural community development. This is not an exclusive, but a priority emphasis.
- 4.1.8. Urban community development is a reality, but needs constant monitoring for cost effective results and is dependant on special circumstances like community definition and stability.
- 4.1.9. Development efforts will center on needy communities and socio-economic surveys will be done to establish points of program contact.
- 4.1.10. Integrated programming should be an increasing reality using components of development, child welfare and education, leadership development and evangelism.

- 4.1.11 Wherever possible, World Vision will work with and through other agencies in mutual partnership. An active part is played in planning, monitoring, and evaluating development projects and programs.
- 4.1.12 Emphasis will be given to indigenous programs rather than World Vision operated programs or those run by other "western" agencies.
- 4.1.13 World Vision will not generally encourage handicraft projects which are oriented toward export to the developed world.
- 4.1.14 Such handicraft projects which are acceptable must:
 - 4.1.14.1 Fit into overall community based development plan.
 - 4.1.14.2 Use the non-essential labor pool such as women and the elderly.
 - 4.1.14.3 Require limited management, evaluation or planning time of World Vision country staff.
 - 4.1.14.4 Should emphasize indigenous markets and avoid dependance on import of raw materials.
 - 4.1.14.5 Marketing of items produced should not involve long term World Vision involvement or export marketing systems.
- 4.1.15 Fiscal management of Development Projects will be more tightly controlled at all levels of input.
- 4.1.16 PL480 goods should be used in programs where available and appropriate under program goals.
- 4.1.17 Specific plans should be developed for long term evolution of project managers and country-level staff into positions of greater responsibility in the community development field.

- 4.1.18 Ongoing projects take precedent over new projects if budget constraints dictate.
- 4.1.19 Projects with investments in building people are favored over those based on significant capital purchases.
- 4.1.20 Program should be designed to be managed by nationals and local community members.
- 4.1.21 Cooperation with governments and government agencies is encouraged in keeping with overall program goals.

4.2 Specific Country Programming Considerations

- 4.2.1 Emphasis will be on programming for communities where World Vision is already working. (Cojutepeque, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Potrero Sula and San Miguel).
- 4.2.2 New programs in the northern and eastern zones of the country, which are the most needy, will be given top priority.
- 4.2.3 Comprehensive programs containing multi-dimensional responses to community needs and problems are preferred over single faceted projects.
- 4.2.4 Other volag programs in the country will be visited by World Vision staff and project managers for program cross-fertilization, refinement and training.
- 4.2.5 All new childcare programs will be of the "family to family" type which are community based and have a community development dimension.
- 4.2.6 Emphasis on training of community development staff is necessary for the first year or two to insure successful program monitoring and design. Training will center on fundamental principles, program planning and the overall framework and goals of human development and self-reliance. Innovations in the management reporting systems from the project level to the country staff must be designed and implemented for various types of projects and operational realities.

- 4.2.7 Smaller, less capital intensive projects are desirable to promote community involvement and self assistance programs.
- 4.2.8 Recipient feedback concerning program operation will be encouraged at all levels of input including program planning. Each project will operate under a representative community based committee including project staff, community members, local businessmen and church and civic leaders.
- 4.2.9 Program refinement and adaption will be based on semi-annual quality and financial audits by World Vision staff and independant consultants. These dates are built in as milestones in each project's master plan.
- 4.2.10 Development planning and monitoring tools and systems will be translated into Spanish and tested, revised, culturally adapted and updated by October 1, 1980.
- 4.2.11 Efforts will be made to share experiences and lessons learned among other World Vision development staff in the Central American Region (includes Mexico, Panama, and the Caribbean Islands).
- 4.2.12 Small grants for survey of needs in rural zones of El Salvador are anticipated in accordance with current practice.
- 4.2.13 An attempt will be made to establish country-wide economic standards for families and communities receiving World Vision assistance.
- 4.2.14 Coordination will be sought with public and private groups working in El Salvador to avoid overlay of programs and inefficient resource use.
- 4.2.15 Project meetings on a country-wide basis and in individual consultation will seek to communicate organizational development goals and methodology to project leaders and other implementing agencies.
- 4.2.16 Whenever possible local skills and products will be used in place of imported items or expatriate consultants and technicians.
- 4.2.17 All relief situations must build toward development goals of building indigenous leadership, self assistance and eventual self-support.

- 4.2.18 Better sources of socio-economic and personal statistical data must be developed upon which to plan and program.

5. LIMITATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

- 5.1 Land availability.
- 5.2 Trained project management necessary to conduct low capital, labor intensive programming and insure fiscal accountability.
- 5.3 Non-duplication of other private and public social welfare and human developmental programming.
- 5.4 In new program, knowledge of community development goals and methodology are limited. On-the-job training is necessary.
- 5.5 Success levels of existing long term developmental and social programs within El Salvador does not provide a number of easily replicable models. Thus new in-process models must be developed, audited and tested.
- 5.6 Disruptive social, religious, and political activity may be a limiting factor on some types of development programs.

6. DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION

Project and program development only began in mid-year of F.Y. 1978. As of May 15, 1978, El Salvador has two projects approved. Several others are in various stages of formulation.

- 6.1 SLV-31001 "El Coco" Mother-Child Health and Nutrition Program. This program (multi-dimensional) consists of extending the medical capability of an existing rural clinic and adding a supplemental nutritional program for expectant mothers, infants, and young children. The project has a socio-economic, base-line survey; seeks to inoculate against the most prevalent childhood diseases; provides for training of mothers; training in nutrition; and offers community outreach for purposes of environmental sanitation, promoting back-yard gardens, household management and identifying of additional community problems. Plans include the surveying of community needs in the areas of (a) Potable water supply, (b) Land tenure, (c) Income generation and developing projects in response to needs. The life cycle of the program is estimated at 3 to 5 years.

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6.2

SLV-31002 Cojutepeque Vocational Training

This is an extension on the services of a childcare (child education) project currently being supported by World Vision. "Colegio (school) Emmanuel" is located at Cojutepeque, 30 miles from the city of San Salvador, and has an education program for grades 1 to 6. For a number of graduates, this is all the education they can afford and they are unable to compete in the current job market. The project entails using current facilities and adding afternoon and evening sessions in tailoring, dress and pants making, typing and secretarial skills, welding, and general machine and motor repair. Other projects centering on the community needs of Cojutepeque are anticipated.